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Soviet Union

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ZHUKOV VIEWS U.S. OPPOSITION TO MX MISSILE

PM200923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 81 p 4

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Concerning a Dangerous Design" -- capitalized passage published in boldface type]

[Text] Washington is again shaking with political fever. The plan for an accelerated nuclear arms race proclaimed by U.S. President R. Reagan on 2 October is giving rise to fierce disputes there. One of the most debated sections of the plan is the question of the new MX strategic missi s, over whose creation U.S. designers have been sweating since 1972. As the Washington POST wrote on 4 October, the missiles "will start rolling off the production lines in 1986."

On the one hand, the military-industrial monopolies and their stooges in Congress are expressing dissatisfaction at the fact that the President has halved the previously planned number of these missiles (100 instead of 200) and has canceled the incredibly expensive and complex project, announced by his predecessor Carter, for deploying them in Nevada and Utah.

On the other hand, demands for the total reunification of this very dangerous undertaking, whose implementation would require truly mind-boggling expenditures, are being heard increasingly loudly. In September 1979, Carter said that the creation of the new MX missile system would cost $33 billion. Then, the Washington POST wrote, the Congressional Budget Office cited a figure "on the order of $60 billion," while Senator Bellmon at that time "predicted" that "the new missile system would ultimately cost $120 billion."

But the crux of the matter is not even money, although this question is also very important under conditions where the U.S. national debt, as President Reagan admitted recently, has exceeded $1 trillion (!). The main thing is that many Americans, including highly influential figures supporting Reagan, realize that the creation of the new nuclear missile system will not only not reinforce U.S. security, but on the contrary will weaken it. They prefer that, in the event of a nuclear conflict, the victim of the inevitable counterstrike be West Europe, which Washington figures are already, without any pangs of conscience, terming the "theater of military operations." It is for precisely this reason that Washington, despite the protests in West Europe, is stepping up the campaign there to deploy as rapidly as possible a further 572 U.S. nuclear missiles capable of striking against the USSR.

So an interesting situation is being created: In the West European countries resistance to new U.S. missiles on their territory is mounting rapidly while in the United States the struggle is being stepped up against the deployment of a new nuclear missile system on U.S. soil.

However, the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES wrote, the U.S. "opponents of the MX missiles are quite unlike the pacifists and opponents of nuclear arms who form the nucleus of opposition in Europe to the basing of cruise missiles, Pershings and possibly neutron warheads there. On the contrary, they are perhaps the fiercest conservative patriots in the United States -- in brief, they are Reagan supporters. But both these groups, despite the 5,000 miles separating them, have a common goal -- PREVENTING THE DEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THEIR OWN BACKYARD." (My boldface -- Yu. Zh.)

These plans gave rise to particularly sharp opposition in the U.S. states of Nevada and Utah. The U.S. press has reported that two-thirds of the population is opposed to the creation of the MX nuclear missile system on their territory. This fact, as the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT stated, "has shaken the Pentagon" since the U.S. military "has grown accustomed to the local, blatantly conservative population displaying a warm attitude to its plans."

Seeking to reduce the pitch of the protests, when he addressed out-of-town newspaper editors on 7 October, Reagan stated that it is now planned to deploy just 36 MX missiles and the administration meanwhile "will study various other basing modes, including basing on aircraft and sea basing...."

Why has the Pentagon's ambitious project generated such massive sharp protests in Nevada and Utah? To answer this question we must recall the truly tragic lesson which their population learned back at the dawn of the atomic age.

The whole world knows of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, on which the first U.S. nuclear bombs were dropped. Many people also remember the U.S. nuclear weapon test blasts on the Pacific islands of Bikini and Eniwetok -- blasts which were widely publicized after World War II. But far less has been written and reported about similar tests in the United States itself and their consequences.

Few people now remember that at the height of the cold war, when the United States was beginning its aggression against the DPRK, the then President Truman ordered nuclear weapons tests to be moved from remote Pacific islands to the United States. He hurried his specialists -- he could not wait to obtain even more powerful weapons of mass destruction.

A site for the test blasts was found in the desert region of Nevada. From 1951 through 1963 some 93 bombs were detonated over this test range.

By then scientists were already well aware of the terrible consequences from radiation that arises when a nuclear bomb is detonated for people living even hundreds of kilometers from the test ranges.

That is why Washington decided that tests would not be carried out when the wind was blowing toward the famous town of Las Vega, comparatively close to the test range, in whose hotels, theaters and countless gaming houses affluent Americans disport themselves. But if the wind was blowing toward northeast Nevada or eastward to sparsely populated Utah, then there should be no restrictions.

Just in case, the authorities distributed among local inhabitants a leaflet stating: "You will be very close observers of these tests and will thus make a great contribution to safeguarding the defense of our country and the entire free world.... Some of you will experience inconvenience (!) from our tests. At times you will be subject to potential risk from the bright light, blast or fallout. You will accept this inconvenience or risk without nervousness, without alarm or panic. Your cooperation will help attain an exceptional safety record."

So the blasts began and hundreds of civilians who had deliberately been offered no explanation of what would be involved in the "inconvenience or risk" to which the authors of the leaflet vaguely referred became the victims of those who falsely promised "an exceptional safety record." The insidious effect of radiation did not affect them immediately." It killed people gradually, surreptitiously, inexorably destroying their organisms. Here are few eloquent testimonies from inhabitants of Utah published by LIFE magazine:

"Wilford lives a block away from me. He has cancer. His wife Ellen has also died of cancer. Opposite us, across the street, Carl died of cancer of the larynx. Another neighbor of ours, Ernie, has died of cancer and his wife now has cancer. A little boy died of leukemia in the next house. My sister, who lives opposite, died of breast cancer. Her husband has cancer...."

"Two of my brothers, my father and my son have died...."

"My sister, niece, aunt, stepsister, stepmother, grandmother and wife have died...."

"My two aunts and three uncles have died. And the two doctors who treated me...."

Here is the impassive evidence of the coffinmaker Elmer Pickett from the city of Saint George, who was destined to serve the countless funerals: "My father and I are both morticians. When all these stories of cancer deaths started increasing I looked at our record books and I established that deaths from cancer used to be very rare in our city. But in 1956 and 1957 they suddenly became more numerous. In 1960 there was a whole spate of these deaths...."

The desperate inhabitants of Utah sued the U.S. Government. The suit was signed by 995 people who had been victims of the nuclear tests in 1951-63. They demanded that the government pay them compensation of $500 million for the death of their relatives, their own suffering and, finally, the death of their livestock. However, the court remained deaf to their pleas. They rushed for help to the senators, for whom they had voted at the elections, but they too remained deaf.

Here is what Republican Senator George Malone replies to the inconsolable parents of seven-year-old Martin (Bordoli), stricken by radiation:

"The newspapers recently disseminated reports alleging that a large part of the scientific world disagrees with the government's nuclear test program, claiming that the radioactive fallout which is the result of atomic blasts has pernicious consequences. As a result panic has arisen in the United States. The president has studied the reports on the subject.... He has said that the supposition is not ruled out that articles about this panic were inspired by the communists."

You see how simply everything can be explained? The people to blame for everything are... the communists! It is not that important to Washington that Americans and their children have been the victims of fallout from U.S. nuclear bombs tested in Nevada. President Truman, who gave the order for these tests to be carried out, said that "the dangers which could result from radioactive tests may entail small (!) sacrifices by comparison with the infinitely great damage which would be caused by the use of nuclear bombs in war."

Martha (Bordoli) gave a fitting reply to that. "I do not consider my son's death to be a small sacrifice," she said at the time and has repeated this statement now that the struggle against the nuclear arms race is flaring up with new force throughout the world, the United States included.

The growing scale of Americans' antinuclear demonstrations now is a striking reminder that the bitter, truly tragic lesson they received during the cold war, when the lethal nuclear ash from atom bombs tested in Nevada descended on their heads, has not been in vain.

That is why the White House has decided to undertake a maneuver aimed at weakening these protests. However, the President's decision to restrict himself so far to the deployment of 36 MX missiles and to defer for some time a final decision on the MX basing mode (under water? on aircraft? in superdeep silos?) reassured no one.

As observer J. Kraft wrote in the Washington POST on 4 October, by his decision Reagan has "not only confused everyone but also generated extensive debates on this question, which will undoubtedly harm the administration."

Also instructive is the conclusion drawn by Senator G. Hart of Colorado, who published the following statement on the same day in the same paper, the Washington POST: "Without ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty, the MX missiles, which the White House plan proposes to deploy in Titan missile silos, will be extraordinarily vulnerable." The senator emphasized that "only the SALT II treaty, which imposes definite limitations on strategic forces, can be a guarantee of security."

A statement made the same day, 4 October, in the New York TIMES, by its political observer, Leslie Gelb, to the effect that "the security problem cannot be resolved without strategic arms control" has something in common with these conclusions.

Finally, on 12 October Boston University Prof Walter (Klemens) expressed himself in the same spirit in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. He urged the ratification of the SALT II treaty, agreement on a substantial mutual reduction in the strategic nuclear armaments of the United States and the USSR and the initiation of U.S.-Soviet "face-to-face dialogue within the framework of summit meetings" devoted to the solution of this task.

The future will show whether all these sober voices are heeded in the White House.

SOVIET WAR VETERANS ISSUE APPEAL ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD131534 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct, TASS -- Soviet war veterans have called upon foreign veterans of the Second World War, the participants in the resistance movement and national liberation struggle of peoples "to pool their efforts in the struggle for a peaceful future, to bar the way to the reactionary, revanchist, bellicose forces." This appeal was adopted at a conference of Soviet war veterans, which is under way in Moscow, attended by delegations from 36 countries.

"Along with the peace-loving public of all countries," the appeal runs, "we resolutely denounce the dangerous actions of the U.S. administration and NATO which under the cover of the gross fabrication about 'a Soviet military threat' are conducting an increasingly intensive nuclear-missile race." "Doctrines of 'admissibility' and 'acceptability' of a nuclear war are being put forward."

"It is clearer to us, former servicemen, than to anybody else that such a development of events might lead mankind to a world war with catastrophic consequences for the whole planet. The Soviet war veterans call for all-round opposition to forces which gamble on a policy of war and the arms race."

The appeal declares that the first use of nuclear weapons should be denounced as a grave crime against mankind.

The appeal demanded that the U.S. Government should display a serious constructive attitude to negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments and medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe on the basis of the principle of equal security.

The appeal continued: "We demand unconditional prohibition of the production of the barbarous neutron weapon.

Indefatigable support should be given to any efforts, aimed at ensuring the security of the states in all regions, at resolving all disputable issues through negotiation, at restoring the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation."

WESTERN CHARGES OF CHEMICAL WARFARE SCORED

PM161451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Maj Gen V. Tatarnikov article: "Chemical Lie at the Highest Level"]

[Text] The arms race in the United States and the NATO countries is accompanied by a stream of propaganda ballyhoo about the "Soviet military threat." The cheapest fantasies are used merely to justify the course pursued by the current American administration of a faster buildup of war preparations.

Washington's latest crude fake in this sphere is the slanderous claims by high-ranking representatives of the American administration that the Soviet Union is creating stocks of chemical weapons and preparing for chemical warfare, that Soviet-produced chemical toxins are being used in Southeast Asia and that some kind of poison that may fall on American cities as "yellow rain" is being stored on Cuba. This monstrous lie is being accompanied with demagogic statements regarding the "lag" of the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc in the production of toxins and to [as published] "dangerous disproportions" in chemical weapons.

The present ballyhoo over chemical weapons, in which U.S. statesmen, generals and all means of propaganda support -- from the American press to radio and television -- are taking part, is no accident. Washington needed it in order to deflect the mounting wave of protest at the American administration's decision to produce so inhumane a weapon as the neutron weapon. Desperate attempts are being made to divert public attention from that decision and to fabricate an "interconnection" between chemical and neutron weapons by portraying the latter as a "response to toxins." Moreover, there is still a need to divert public attention from the huge scale on which chemical weapons were used against the peoples of Indochina.

In circulating a deliberate lie about the Soviet Union the U.S. leaders are seeking to whitewash American imperialism's crimes against the peoples of Southeast Asia and Afghanistan involving the use of chemical weapons and at the same time to conceal the preparations for warfare using these weapons which the Pentagon is carrying out. These preparations are being conducted at an increasingly extensive pace.

Let us look at the facts. The American press itself reports that the United States currently has stockpiles of more than 50,000 tons of lethal toxins such as Sarin and VX. About 70 percent of these reserves are stockpiled in special storage facilities while the remainder is installed in ammunition -- missiles, bombs, artillery shells and mines. In all, the American Army has 90 different types of chemical munitions. More than 3 million chemical munitions are concentrated at American dumps on U.S. territory, in Europe, in Japan and in the Pacific (Johnston Island).

The Joint Chiefs of Staff plan to have at their disposal 5 million chemical munitions. The Washington POST claims that if munitions were filled with all the available toxins, their total weight would be about 300,000 tons (the U.S. Armed Forces' present stocks of conventional ammunition in West Europe total about 500,000 tons). British and American specialists in the field of chemical weapons (the chemist Perry Robinson, Professor (Mizilson) and others) authoritatively state that the stockpiles of chemical weapons in the United States are the world's biggest.

Direct preparations for chemical warfare intensified with the arrival in power of the current U.S. administration. The administration decided to construct a new plant in Pine Bluff (Arkansas) at which the production of completely new chemical munitions that no world army has hitherto had -- binary munitions -- will be organized. These consist of two low-toxicity or nontoxic components that react to form a highly toxic poison such as Sarin or VX.

Development of these munitions began back in 1961. The U.S. Army now has 155-mm shells equipped with the binary toxin Sarin-2. Work is being completed on an 8 in-howitzer shell containing the VX-2 binary toxin. Once the new plant has been completed and commissioned, the U.S. Armed Forces will have new chemical munitions for the main artillery systems, Bigeye aviation chemical bombs, binary warheads for Lance tactical missiles, cruise missiles, aircraft spraying devices and cassettes. It is planned to update and considerably expand the base for the stockpiling of chemical weapons. The cost of implementing the plans for rearming the U.S. Army's chemical arsenal is estimated at $4 billion. The U.S. Defense Department's budget plans to earmark $2.5 billion over the next 5 years for research work to develop chemical weapons alone.

In a recent VOA interview, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger openly intimated that the Reagan administration is studying the question of reviewing the international treaties and agreements forbidding the use of both chemical and bacteriological weapons. He declared that the United States "is now on the way to rectifying the lack of balance" in this sphere.

The facts cited above are incontrovertible evidence of large-scale U.S. preparations for chemical warfare.

The United States has never hesitated to use chemical weapons against the people of developing countries. The consequences of this are still affecting the natural conditions, economic activity and -- which is the main point -- health of the population of a whole series of areas of the Indochina Peninsula. About 1.3 million Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampucheans have experienced the effects of American toxins.

Confirmation of American imperialism's criminal actions in that region is provided by the official statement on 23 September by R. Schweiker, U.S. secretary of health and social [as published] services, that the U.S. Armed Forces employed chemical weapons in Vietnam. The statement indicated that in all more than 45 million liters of various chemicals had been sprayed over Vietnamese territory and that these actions cost the lives of not only Vietnamese troops but also a considerable number of American Army personnel.

The American Department of Health claims that in the past years 1,200 flight personnel -- the people who sprayed these compounds -- have filed various complaints of illnesses with the Veterans Administration. Some 60,000 American Army personnel fell victim to the spraying.

In Kampuchea up to 85 percent of the forests suffered from the effects of American chemical weapons and more than 50 percent of the livestock died. Thousands and thousands of Kampucheans are suffering to this day. The height of hypocrisy is what the Kampuchean people call A. Haig's slanderous remarks that Vietnam is using Soviet-produced toxins in Kampuchea and Laos.

Incontrovertible facts and material evidence show that counterrevolutionary gangs are making extensive use of U.S.-manufactured chemical weapons against Afghanistan's peaceful population. Afghan rebels, trained by American instructors at bases in Pakistan, are using toxins against peaceful citizens, poisoning wells and killing animals. The Afghan Government has repeatedly proposed to international experts, including experts from the United States, that they investigate the cases of the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan. However, the United States is trying to hush up this proposal. By resorting to falsehoods and crude fabrications, White House spokesmen are trying to camouflage the criminal use of American chemical weapons not only in Indochina and Afghanistan but also in El Salvador, Cuba and a number of other countries.

It is appropriate to recall that it was only in 1975 that the United States acceded to the 1925 Geneva protocol whereby signatory countries renounce the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. But even since then the United States, unlike other countries that have signed the protocol, has proceeded from the premise that it is permissible to use the herbicides and so-called chemical riot-control agents that the American Army employed so widely in Vietnam.

The Disarmament Committee in Geneva is currently formulating the text of a treaty on banning the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and destroying existing stocks. Here too the U.S. representatives are doing much to block the talks. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this: Washington regards chemical weapons as part of its military potential.

While strengthening its own chemical warfare potential, the United States is sparing no effort to circulate slanderous fables about other states' actions. For instance, what are we to make of the lie produced recently by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who claimed thatthe Soviet Union and its allies "are using chemical toxins in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan." Echoing their boss, U.S. State Department spokesmen began to speak of "new facts."

What are these "facts?" The State Department claims that what is at issue is a sample of plants picked from the Thailand-Kampuchea border, which it says has been found to have a heightened content of a natural toxin of organic origin and of the mycotoxin type which is purportedly not naturally encountered in Southeast Asia. The results of chemical analysis of the plant are what the State Department is presenting as "cogent albeit preliminary, evidence that the lethal agents were mycotoxins." You cannot use a sprig of a plant to conceal the latest White House anti-Soviet provocation. The toxins found in the plant, an NBC correspondent notes, are by no means rare and are not encountered only in the USSR. They are produced by a fungus that American scientists believe "can even be found in the soil next to the U.S. State Department building in Washington." In recent years they have been found in foodstuffs on the American domestic market. Professor (Mizilson) of Harvard University, an eminent American specialist on chemical and bacteriological weapons, declared: "In citing the facts the State Department publicized its conclusion far more than it did the sampling methods...which are inconclusive from the scientific viewpoint."

Nor did another State Department attempt succeed -- the attempt to buttress Haig's provocative remarks regarding the use of toxins by Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Even D. Pryor, an American Senator from Arkansas, was forced to admit in the Wasington POST that "there is no data to confirm Soviet use of toxins in Afghanistan. Our own CIA has found no evidence that could be regarded as convincing enough to establish that."

(Zh. M. Mono), representative of the International Red Cross Committee in Peshawar (Pakistan), has published a press statement saying that the "absurd stories" regarding the use of toxins in Afghanistan are irresponsible twaddle." According to (Zh. M. Mono), his physicians have never encountered a single patient who could have come into contact with mycotoxins. Bourgeois propaganda is continuing to intimidate the West's population with Soviet chemical weapons. "Canards" are produced alleging that there are USSR chemical weapons on the territory of Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Why has this been found necessary? In order to conceal the real American plans to prepare chemical warfare precisely in the European theater of military operations. More than 2,000 tons of American toxins are currently stored on FRG territory. The Pentagon generals have calculated that for successful chemical warfare it is necessary to increase the chemical weapons potential in Europe to 300,000 tons of chemical munitions -- that is, the equivalent of an average of 500 grams per European.

It is time the United States stopped inventing fables about Soviet-produced chemical weapons, traces of which are alleged to have been found no one knows where and no one knows by whom [sentence as published]. The insinuations by Western propaganda and officials regarding the "Soviet chemical threat" will not become true by dint of multiple repetition. Neither the Western press nor those who are supplying it with purposive disinformation have, nor can they have, any objective data regarding the use of Soviet-produced chemical weapons since such facts simply do not exist. The whole world knows that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have repeatedly put forward proposals for ending the production and destroying stockpiles of chemical weapons. They believe that this type of weapon of mass destruction must be removed once and for all from military arsenals.

OVCHINNIKOV COMMENTS ON CANCUN MEETING

LD191130 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- "The sincere desire of the developing countries, specifically Mexico, which is one of the initiators of the Cancun meeting, to put an end to the heritage of the colonial past, to any manifestations of inequality and exploitation in world economic relations, causes understanding and sympathy of the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind," PRAVDA's news analyst Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes.

Reminding readers that the subject for discussion in Cancun (the meeting of heads of state and government of eight industrialised capitalist nations and 14 developing countries is to be held there on October 22-23) will be the problems of international economic relations in the framework of the so-called "north-south dialogue", the news analyst writes:

"However, Western powers approach the meeting with different things in mind. Firstly, their aim is to emasculate the anti-imperialist orientation of the demands made by the developing countries for a radical restructuring of international economic relations. Secondly, their aim is to ward off from the capitalist countries the charges that they sabotage corresponding United Nations decisions, and to channel the discussion of those problems into negotiations between narrow groups of countries which are not binding for anyone. Thirdly, it is to undermine unity of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to isolate them from friends and allies (specifically, by speculating on the fact that the Soviet Union is not attending the Cancun meeting, to distort and smear the Soviet Union's views on the issue of restructuring international economic relations and rendering assistance to the developing states)."

The Soviet Union and the whole of the socialist community "support the just demands of the developing states concerning the establishment of a new international economic order. The struggle for removing discrimination, every artificial obstacle and exploitation from international economic relations is a component part of the Soviet peace programme," the news analyst writes.

"The experience of the past demonstrates that such meetings cannot give positive results unless capitalist states radically change their approach to the developing countries, put an end to discrimination in economic relations with them and stop the plunder of those countries," Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes.

The author points out that "only joint and coordinated action on the part of the developing countries against any manifestation of colonialism and against imperialist manoeuvres aimed at dividing their ranks can pave the way to the establishment of a new international economic order."

The news analyst stresses that the Soviet Union will continue to render necessary assistance to the developing countries in their struggle for economic independence, for restructuring international economic relations on genuinely just and democratic principles.

MATYASH PREVIEWS UN SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

LD191034 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 19 Oct 81

["Nuclear Catastrophe Must be Averted" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- A regular session of the preparatory committee for the Second Special General Assembly Session on Disarmament, which ended at the UN headquarters here, centred on the problems of strengthening world peace and curbing the arms race. The committee suggested holding the second special session from June 7 to July 9, 1982. One indication of the importance attached to this forum is the fact that the committee session was attended by plenipotentiary representatives from 78 countries from all parts of the world, including the Soviet Union.

In its principled position the Soviet Union proceeds from the belief that the problem of stopping the deadly nuclear-missile arms race is becoming more pressing today since the international situation has seriously deteriorated through the fault of imperialist circles.

The policy adopted by the Reagan administration and the most bellicose circles of NATO countries to escalate the nuclear arms race and to undermine detente leads to the further aggravation of international tension and to increasing risks of a thermonuclear war. Under cover of a provocative campaign over the "Soviet menace" the present Washington administration has begun carrying out big military programmes which will cost the American people 1.5 trillion dollars within the next five years. The White House recently announced the deployment of a system of intercontinental ballistic missiles, the construction of 100 B-1 strategic bombers and reinforcement of sea-based missiles. The purpose behind this dangerous playing with fire is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. It may have dangerous consequences for all mankind.

Under these conditions, the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament can and must provide a fresh stimulus for talks on specific urgent problems of arms limitation and disarmament. This session is called upon to become an important landmark on the way to the convocation of a world conference on disarmament which was suggested by the Soviet Union.

The decision of the preparatory committee reflects growing concern among an overwhelming majority of UN member-countries over the intensification of the arms race, their sincere desire to achieve disarmament as one of the main aims of the United Nations. There is a growing realisation within this world organization that the escalation of the arms race, which consumes, -- according to UN figures -- over 500 billion dollars yearly, undermines international peace and security and deflects enormous material resources badly needed for economic and social development.

By contrast with the policy of confrontation and undermining detente the Soviet Union, acting in full conformity with the UN Charter, is making tireless efforts to reduce the risks of war and to curb the arms race.

The adventurist actions of the United States and other NATO countries which are building up their arsenals of nuclear missiles and which are intimidating the international community with the non-existent "Soviet military menace," give cause for serious concern. As an example, mention may be made of the Pentagon's latest fabrication the authors of which, using the myth about "the Soviet military menace," are trying to mislead the world public and thus justify their own actions in stepping up the arms race.

In this situation, the duty of the United Nations is to display goodwill, dedication to peace and determination to uphold it. The next special General Assembly session on disarmament is expected to make a considerable contribution to ending the arms race, to strengthening world peace and to averting a nuclear catastrophe.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON NUCLEAR ARMS

LD192240 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 19 Oct, TASS -- The Soviet delegation officially submitted for the discussion in the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly the proposal on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe. It envisages the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of a declaration with the warning that there will never be either justification, or pardon for those leaders who would decide to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The draft declaration submitted by the USSR delegation declares that "states and statesmen who would be the first to use nuclear weapons would commit the gravest crime against humanity."

Speaking in the committee, the USSR permanent representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy pointed out that the dangerous growth of tension continues, the arms race is assuming the unprecedented scopes and all this is accompanied by the heightening of the atmosphere of militaristic psychosis and war hysteria.

Nuclear clouds are perceptibly gathering over mankind, driven by the wind that blows from the West, to be more precise from the United States, the Soviet representative said. It is the United States which makes a stake on power as an instrument of achieving certain political aims, it is the United States that openly proclaims the intention to create the positions of absolute military superiority, it is the United States that is stepping up the arms race, particularly in its most dangerous nuclear missile aspect.

While the United Nations proclaimed the eighties the "decade of disarmament," the United States Defence Secretary Caspar Winberger sees their essence in a different thing, describing the eighties as the "decade of confrontation" with the USSR. Spreading the myth about "Soviet military menace" which is nothing else but the ideological buttress for the build up of the military potential, the administration is sharply increasing military allocations, is urging the speeding up of the implementation of the plans to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear means in Europe, is launching the production of neutron weapons, is investing billions of dollars into the development of new types of mass annihilation weapons, is planning to spend altogether 1,500,000,000,000 dollars on military purposes in five years ahead.

The objective danger of a new stage of the arms race will increase immeasurable as a result of the fact that huge stockpiling of mass annihilation means is accompanied by the working out of doctrines oriented at the use of these means for dealing the first strike.

Touching upon Washington's "theorism" about the permissibility and acceptability of nuclear war, the Soviet representative stressed that a horrible attempt is thus made as if to legalize the use of nuclear weapns, to condition people to a possibility of nuclear war. The idea that such a war can be limited and that it can be won is suicidal and adventuristic.

In the Soviet Union's opinion the least the United Nations could do for exerting the deterring effect on the dangerous development of internatonal events is to declare firmly and unambiguously against one's being the first to use nuclear weapons.

There is no and neither can there be grounds or motives, circumstances or situations that would give states the right to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The new Soviet initative envisages the call to leaders of nuclear powers to act in such a way as to eliminate the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict.

At the same time the Soviet Union suggests that any doctrines allowing one to be the first to use nuclear weapons or any actions edging the world on to a catastrophe should be condemned as contradicting the laws of human morals and the United Nations lofty ideals.

Oleg Troyanovskiy pointed out that in a broad sense what is enviaged is the building of confidence among states. Not fearing the first strike, the people could be calmer, being aware that there shall be no "second," "third" or subsequent strikes, and, hence, that a world catastrophe will not break out.

The Soviet Union urges all who treasure the destinies of peace to declare decisively for curbing the arms race, to condemn the unrestrained build-up of the arsenal of nuclear means and to join actively in the struggle to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe.

IOJ MOSCOW CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, MESSAGES

Brezhnev Greeting

LD190948 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the participants of the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists. It says:

"I cordially greet the delegates and guests of the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists which unites within its ranks representatives of over 120 countries.

"The Ninth Congress of Democratic Journalists is an important political event of international life. It is meeting in a situation when aggressive imperialist circles are fighting fiercely against detente, international cooperation and security, when they impose an unprecedented arms race on the peoples and push the world towards a thermonuclear catastrophe.

"In many countries of the world the broadest sections of the population are actively campaigning for peace, detente and disarmament.

"I am confident that journalists, people belonging to a militant and responsible profession, will discharge their duty with credit, will truthfully report this struggle, support in every way and devote all their energies, all their professional experience and knowledge to the cause of peace and mutual understanding between the peoples. There is no task more vitally important today than that of preserving peace on earth. It is important to fight openly and effectively against the danger of a nuclear war, against the arms race, to expose the warmongers, the policy of the arms race and to actively arouse the public against the militaristic policy of imperialism.

"Let me express confidence that progressive journalists in all countries will make a worthy contribution to strengthening peace, cooperation and international security.

"I wish you with all my heart success in your work and in further rallying the forces of world democratic journalism."

Castro Message

FL192049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, has sent a message to the Ninth Congress of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ] which opened today in Moscow. The message notes that the IOJ is holding its congress in a specially tense and dangerous climate for all of mankind because the U.S. Government has unleashed an unprecedented arms race, thereby increasing the threat of war. The president of the Councils of State and Ministers adds that it is not just the danger of a nuclear catastrophe that worries the people of the world. Imperialism and its hateful system of exploitation have imposed the tragedies of underdevelopment, misery and hunger on three-fourths of mankind, Fidel's message says.

The message analyzes the reactionary uses of the huge information, communications and mass media monopolies. It adds that those monopolies have become tools for misinformation and lies on a world scale. Fidel's message says that this machinery, which manipulates news and cultural dissemination in vast areas of the world, is designed to do away with progressive ideas and to alienate millions of men. More than ever, the IOJ, heir to the combative and antifascist example of (Julius Fiusic), is called upon to impress on the conscience of the world the dramatic alert of the Czechoslovak hero, Fidel's message stresses.

The fascist threat is not completely buried in the past: it is a present-day threat, Fidel says in his message. As in the past, neither laments nor concessions will stop the warmongers. Only our determined struggle, our denunciation and our resolute fight can stop them, the message adds. It also says that a role of major importance in this struggle will fall to journalists who are faithful to their people and the ideals of progress, truth and peace all over the world. Lastly, Fidel reiterates his conviction that the IOJ will emerge from its congress with the firm determination to apply all the courage, awareness and determination of its journalists to this noble causes.

PRAVDA Editor's Address

LD192130 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- "The struggle for peace, for disarmament, the support for national liberation movements, solidarity with progressive journalists, and support for journalists who are persecuted by imperialist reaction are an important direction of the work of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ]. It can be said with good reason that the IOJ is an authoritative instrument of peace," Viktor Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA, chairman of the Journalists' Union of the USSR, said at the IOJ's Ninth Congress which opened in Moscow today. "The IOJ," the speaker pointed out, "has done and does much to unite and rally the ranks of democratic journalists in the common struggle for peace and security of the peoples and in the anti-imperialist struggle." "But this is apparently not enough today," he said.

"Our adversary uses increasingly refined means and psychological warfare methods in fighting socialism, the national-liberation, communist and working-class movement and all forces of peace and progress. In these conditions the democratic journalists are called upon to rally their ranks still closer and to coordinate their work to widen and intensify their actions. We hope that our congress will serve this cause well."

"The Soviet Journalists' Union has considered and considers itself an integral component of the IOJ and seeks to participate in its work as actively as possible," Afanasyev emphasized. He said the Soviet Journalists' Union maintains professional and friendly contacts with 84 national journalist unions and associations and is a member of ten international specialized journalist organizations.

The Journalists' Union of the USSR maintains the most active contacts with socialist countries. Close ties and business contacts have been established with many journalist organizations of the developing countries. The closest contacts are maintained with such states as Afghanistan, Syria, Algeria, India, Mexico, Ecuador and Ethiopia.

The Soviet journalists' business contacts develop favourably with progressive journalists from France, Italy, the FRG, Austria, Spain, Finland, and other West European countries.

The Journalists' Union of the USSR renders the necessary assistance within the IOJ framework in the training and advanced training of journalists from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Every year it plays host to journalists studying at the international institutes of journalism in Berlin, Budapest and Sofia who come to the USSR for supplemental training. Over the past five years the Soviet Union received 300 journalists from Algeria, Iraq, Syria, Nigeria, Tanzania, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan, Colombia and other countries as well as representatives of the PLO and SWAPO. Already this year the Soviet Journalists' Union received 70 young journalists from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America for them to familiarize themselves with the work of Soviet mass media.

Viktor Afanasyev stressed that "by all its power and prestige the Soviet press popularizes the policy of peace and helps the party and the state to pursue this policy in practice and tirelessly and systematically struggles against the forces of war and aggression, for peace and disarmament."

WEINBERGER STATEMENTS ON SWEDEN, GREECE SCORED

Nuclear-Free Zone Rejected

LD192036 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 19 Oct 81

[By TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- The Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger has again urged the speeding up of preparations for the deployment of 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in five NATO countries.

The call came on the eve of the meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, opening in Britain tomorrow, as the U.S. defence secretary was speaking to newsmen in Stockholm upon completion of his three-day visit to Sweden.

As always, he attempted to justify the call by citing a mythical "threat," emanating from the Soviet Union, which, he said, had seriously upset the balance of forces. Weinberger warned that if NATO was not prepared to fulfil in full its plans to site the missiles, this would be almost an invitation to attack.

When intimidating the West Europeans with a "Soviet military threat", especially SS-20 missiles, the head of the U.S. Defence Department acted as if he had forgotten that these missiles are counterposed by NATO's forward-based nuclear means, which are quite equal to them. Among other things, the forward-based means include U.S. nuclear submarines, constantly cruising off European shores and armed with a total of between 400 and 600 Poseidon warheads, which are targetted on the USSR and its allies.

When accusing the Soviet Union of disrupting the equilibrium, Weinberger deliberately ignores the fact that when deploying SS-20 missiles the USSR at the same time dismantles one or two of the old missiles and thus does not increase the overall number of its medium-range nuclear means. He also passes over in silence the fact that SS-20 missiles are designed to fulfil the same functions as the old missiles were intended to, and that they have the same range as the old missiles.

This, however, cannot be said about the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles. Under the pretext of "protecting" Western Europe, the United States is bent on tipping the balance of nuclear forces in Europe as well as Soviet-American strategic balance sharply in its favour since the above-mentioned missiles are strategic ones in respect of the USSR. In addition, Pershing II missiles, capable of reaching Soviet territory in five or six minutes, are intended for mking the first, surprise strike.

All this shows that the placement in Western Europe of new U.S. missiles is not something NATO is forced to do in the face of a mythical "Soviet threat" but an important stage in the material preparation by the United States of a "limited" nuclear war and in the turning of West European countries into a staging ground for aggression against the USSR and other socialist countries. By placing these countries under a retaliatory nuclear strike, Washington obviously counts on reducing the risk of such retaliatory strike against U.S. territory. This is also demonstrated by the U.S. administration's negative attitude to the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. This idea was rejected again by Weinberger during his visit to Sweden. This indicates the true value of Washington's concern for Western Europe's security.

'Brazen Interference'

LD192106 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 19 Oct 81

[By TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- The Swedish public answered with stormy indignation the interference of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in Sweden's internal affairs. A mass meeting held the other day in Stockholm expressed a resolute protest against the attempts of the Pentagon's chief to make Sweden give up its traditional policy of neutrality, the policy to which it has been adhering for over a century and a half, and to join in NATO's adventuristic and aggressive policy.

And today Weinberger made a no less unceremonious and brazen interference in the affairs of another West European country, Greece. Speaking in the Scottish town of Perth where he arrived to take part in a meeting of NATO'S Nuclear Planning Group, Weinberger commented with unconcealed annoyance on the results of the elections to the Greek Parliament, the elections in which, as is known, a convincing victory was won by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and other democratic forces. Their election programme envisaged Greece's quitting the military organisation of NATO and the European Economic Community and the revision of the agreement on foreign military bases on its territory.

This is what enraged the U.S. defence secretary, what compelled him to make a statement which is, perhaps, without precedent even for the head of the U.S. Department of Defence, who, as is known, were never particularly tactful. Casper Weinberger addressed directly to the pro-American forces in Greece a call to resist the government which will be formed as a result of the elections and its foreign policy course.

Thus a representative of the administration of the United States where they like to talk about democracy made a gross and brazen sally against democratic will of the people of Greece which, it should be noted, was the first country in mankind's history to formulate the principles of democracy.

The United States' interference in internal affairs of NATO countries is nothing new. Suffice it to recall Washington's gross rebukes and pressure on Italy to prevent the inclusion of communists in its government, the pressure that was brought on France for the same purpose, etc... But this is, perhaps, a special case. Weinberger's statement is a violation of international law. However, his statement manifests Washington's old course with regard to Greece. Everybody remembers that the seizure of power by the "black colonels" in Greece was staged on the scenario and with the active backing of the U.S. espionage department, the CIA. And now, alongside secret intrigues, outright instigation is used for the purpose of imposing the United States' will on Greece.

SOVIET CONCERN OVER U.S. MIDEAST POLICY NOTED

LD191926 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 19 Oct 81

["Summary" of PRAVDA article by international affairs observer Boris Orekhov: "Gunboat Diplomacy" -- date of article not given]

[Text] The situation in the Middle East has sharply deteriorated. The United States immediately exploited the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to further aggravate tension in this region, increase its military presence there and make direct threats against the sovereign independent states in the area.

The following are some of the military measures which the United States has taken in reaction to the events in Egypt: the return of 2,000 U.S. Marines from the eastern Mediterranean was postponed; the U.S. 6th Fleet is still in a state of combat readiness, and this also applies to the Rapid Deployment Force stationed in the United States; it has been decided to hold extensive U.S. military maneuvers in Egypt on 9 November with plans for a B-52 bomber group to take off from a military air base in North Dakota to drop bombs on targets on Egyptian territory.

Whether or not events will develop in accordance with the scenario elaborated in Washington, one thing remains clear: The world is witnessing crude pressure on a sovereign country, Egypt, by the United States. What is the reason for such an impudent interference by the United States in Egypt's affairs, I wonder?

Many newspapers and magazines, including American ones, have answered this question. Perhaps NEWSWEEK summned up the answer most clearly when it wrote: The assassination of the Egyptian president constituted a diplomatic failure for the United States and threatened President Reagan's Middle East policy as a whole. The Reagan administration, NEWSWEEK adds, made As-Sadat a principal partner in defending Western interests in the Middle East, and As-Sadat readily accepted that role, allowing Washington in particular to use the military base of Ra's Banas on the Red Sea as an advance post for the Rapid Deployment Forces. He also supplied arms to the insurgents in Afghanistan and gave the United States intelligence data on Libya. Hence the fear now that the process of consolidating the links between Egypt and the United States may slow down. This might be true; but it is not clear at all why Washington claims the right to interfere in events in Egypt as a result of this. What is taking place in this country may or may not be to the liking of some people across the ocean. But no one has granted the United States the right to resort to the policy of crude diktat.

The Soviet Government's statement to the U.S. Government has had vast international repercussions. Foreign commentators draw attention to what the statement said — that is, what is happening around Egypt is bound to harm the security of the Soviet Union, which will follow with interest all developments.

There are many indications that these developments have been moving in a serious direction. The U.S. press writes about plans of the U.S. military leadership for a military operation against Libya within the framework of the November maneuvers. In this respect, it has been decided that, within the framework of the maneuvers, units of the Rapid Deployment Force will be transported from the United States to Sudan near the Libyan border. It has also been decided to mass the basic forces of the U.S. 6th Fleet at the Gulf of Sidra near the Libyan shores. The U.S. [word indistinct] which will take part in these maneuvers will, (?as a cover up, include) some Egyptian and Sudanese units. Sudanese President Numayri made a clear statement saying that the United States had promised Sudan armed assistance in case of a military conflict with Libya.

So as to prepare conditions for direct military interference in the Middle East, the Washington administration has embarked on a propaganda campaign alleging aggressive Libyan ambitions. But these tricks will deceive no one. The United States will once more appear before the world as the international policeman who is trying to dictate his will on the peoples.

U.S. ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN MIDDLE EAST VIEWED

LD161854 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 16 Oct 81

[By TASS news analyst Boris Rachkov]

[Text] Moscow 16 Oct, TASS -- Officials of the Reagan administration are accompanying the concentration by the Pentagon of a big naval force near Egypt's shores and the armed aggression being prepared by it against Libya with a noisy political campaign which, however, cannot conceal the selfish economic interests of the USA in the Arab east.

Over the eight years since the energy crisis broke out in the West, the United States which has its own enormous fuel resources, has done almost nothing to increase its energy self-sufficiency and continues parasitizing in a considerable measure on oil from the developing, including Arab, countries. Reliance of the USA on foreign oil exceeds the foreign economic interests of U.S. capital in any other field.

The point is not only that over the period of the energy crisis the import of oil and oil products from the developing countries has increased by 40 per cent. Presently the USA imports on an average 370 million tons of them a year. The [word indistinct] is that in spite of a many times increase in the price of these imports for which the United States has paid almost 250,000 million dollars, it is for the USA still much cheaper than an intensive development of its own energy resources. According to the estimates of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Exxon Corporation, the United States would have to spend at least 500,000 million dollars over five years to ensure its maximum self-sufficiency in energy, which is twice as much as has been spent on the import of foreign oil.

Arab oil is of particularly great value not only for the home market of the USA, but also as a most important vehicle for the foreign economic expansion of the dollar. Thus in 1980 the United States imported nearly 120 million tons of Arab oil. But even more, nearly 250 million tons, were obtained by the U.S. companies for the sale in almost 100 countries of the world. Foreign operations with Arab oil enable the American companies, according to their reports, to transfer billions of dollars in net profit to the United States.

On top of it there is a wide flow into the USA of Arab petrodollars, i.e. enormous oil revenues received by the Arab states (in the first place Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) which prefer to deposit them in the West in banks, government bonds, joint stock capital and immovable property in the United States. The sum total of the Arab petrodollars deposited in the USA is under the seal of "commercial secrecy," but many Western experts estimate it at nearly 100,000 million dollars. Therefore it is quite natural that the sorrow of American neocolonists for As-Sadat, who stood guard over the U.S. imperialist interests in the Arab world, is increasingly outgrowing in hatred toward Libya, which is consistently working to put an end to all kinds of oil neocolonialism in the Arab east.

BOLSHAKOV CRITICIZES REAGAN'S ORDER ON CIA

LD161732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 16 Oct 81

["Freeing the Hands of the CIA," 16 October PRAVDA commentary by Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Text] Information has been published in the United States on a new, third, draft executive order from President Reagan on the CIA. In the unanimous view of the American press, the essence of the order is to eliminate even those insignificant limitations which were imposed on that agency's initiatives as a result of the scandalous disclosures made in 1975.

In January 1978, President Carter issued a number of directives which envisaged a ban on CIA activity within the USA, on hiring American journalists and priests, on political murder of foreigners and so on. By the end of Carter's presidency, a number of these bans had already been lifted by the President himself and supervision of the CIA by the U.S. Congress had been considerably weakened.

With the Reagan administration's arrival in power, the CIA was given virtually a free hand. At the same time a number of laws were adopted providing stiffer punishment for press disclosures about the actions of the American spies. The latest decree from the President lifts virtually all restrictions on the CIA conducting special activities or secret operations within the USA and on surveillance of U.S. citizens abroad.

As is shown by the latest news, the timid reservations which accompany this indulgence do not hinder the spy agency from engaging in its dirty doings virtually unchecked.

For example, Reagan's decree keeps the ban on political killings. Of course, that is a pure formality. According to foreign press reports, in 1981 there was another attempt to assassinate Fidel Castro, and preparations were made to assassinate President Machel of Mozambique. A special commission on intelligence in the House of Representatives approved a plan by CIA Director Casey "to remove from power" the leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Following this, reports appeared confirming that the CIA had attempted to physically liquidate Al-Qadhdhafi.

As is reported by the Western and the Polish press, the CIA is actively participating in coordinating the actions of counterrevolutionary organizations in Poland, some of which -- for example, the Confederation for an Independent Poland -- are to carry out terrorist acts at zero hour, according to the CIA plan. Having announced a crusade against international terrorism, the Reagan administration is in essence giving carte blanche to the CIA, an organization which, in the accurate description of the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR, organizes the majority of terrorist acts in the world.

ZORIN DISCUSSES U.S. 'BELLICOSE RHETORIC'

LD181332 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Valentin Zorin commentary in "Moscow Viewpoint" program]

[Text] Today I'd like to consider some of the underlying causes of the political crisis that [word indistinct] the current deterioration of the international situation and mounting tension are the result of some errors of judgment committed by the Washington policymakers on the borderline between the seventies and eighties. Attempts are being made to convince the Americans that the current change in Washington's political course is in response to some Soviet moves. But an unbiased analysis of Moscow's foreign policy over this time would show that, as different from the American policy, Moscow's foreign policy has undergone no basic changes over this period. The only basic change there has been is in Washington's stand on relations with the Soviet Union. And that means that the current adverse turn in international relations has been brought about, not by some actions of the Soviet side, but by the policies of the United States administration.

Over the first few postwar decades, the United States policy was formulated on the basis of the fundamental assumption of American economic, military and political superiority on the international scene. Europe was still in ruins after the devastating war and America's main rivals, the West European countries and Japan, were clearly in no position to offer any competition to the United States firms. As for the Soviet Union, it had sustained truly enormous losses and destruction during the war, which was probably the worst in the history of the Russian state. The United States was the only power to have emerged from the war even stronger than it was in the prewar years. And it was in those years that a certain pattern in American political thinking was formed, which I would only describe as imperial. The Americans got used to the idea that they were the strongest nation in the world, and this awareness provided the basis for all political doctrines that prevailed in Washington over that period.

By the end of the sixties, however, the international situation had changed in a radical way. The West European countries and Japan were able to restore their former economic potential and continue to develop it at a rapid pace. Essentially the old colonial system of imperialism had collapsed, giving way to a whole number of young independent countries on the political map of the world. The socialist community had emerged, and the Soviet Union was able to restore the wartime damage, becoming a world power of a vast economic and military potential.

Of course it was no easy matter for the men in Washington to get used to the idea that America is no longer the most powerful country in the world. But the seventies saw the gradual emergence of a new political realism in Washington. This new awareness had paved the way for the emergence and growth of the process of international relaxation as a trend which can rid mankind of the threat of self-annihilation in a universal nuclear holocaust. But it was only with great difficulty that political realism was gaining ground in Washington's corridors of power. The coming to power in Washington of politicians whose thinking took shape in the years of United States supremacy had caused some dangerous after-effects of United States power politics. The only thing is that the first element of this formula, the power, is no longer there.

The world today is quite different from the world of the late forties and of the fifties. Current attempts to impose on the people the idea of American supremacy in the world have no practical backing, so to say. And this, to my mind, is the root cause of the weakness and even absolute futility of some political ideas which prevail in Washington today.

As far as I can tell, this awareness is shared by many thinking people in the United States. Some time ago the New York TIMES made an interesting admission. An article by its observer asks whether the Americans can admit that the Soviet Union, whether they like its political system or not, has become a great power in its own right, which has global interests comparable to those of the United States, and that the Soviet Union has become a political match of the United States in the international arena.

In answering this question, the New York TIMES noted that unlike most other countries, the United States has so far been unable to reconcile itself to this historical fact. The New York TIMES said that being in the grip of memories of former United States supremacy as the only world superpower, many United States leaders and broad sections of the public still think that the Soviet Union cannot claim a position of equality. Unfortunately one does not often encounter such realistic views in the United States leaders' statements or in the American press. That, however, does not alter in any way the basic situation as it really exists in the world today. This reality cannot be altered by any amount of bellicose rhetoric coming from the present United States leaders. And this reality is such that either Washington will have to stop wasting its time on wishful thinking and abandon its self-made illusions, or mankind will find itself on the brink of self-destruction.

It is impossible to impose on the Soviet Union peace on American terms. Only men like presidential adviser Richard Pipes, who are quite out of touch with reality, can say that either the Soviet Union abandons its ideology or it will be forced to do so by the United States. It is quite obvious that with men like Richard Pipes the ability to reasonably assess anything is inversely proportional to the real opportunities open to them.

Politics based on illusions, even on illusions that are very pleasant for the men who entertain them, is a policy which has no future. The sooner some people admit this fact, the better it will be for all of us, including the United States.

DEVELOPMENTS IN POLOVCHAK CASE RECAPPED

LD191816 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 19 Oct 81

[By TASS correspondent Aleskandr Lyutiy]

[Text] Washington, 19 Oct TASS -- The U.S. Department of Justice has staged a disgraceful farce by granting the right to permanent domicile in the United States to 14-year-old Vladimir Polovchak who is being held in Chicago.

The minor's "lawyer," a certain Kulas, who is closely linked with the Bandera terrorist rabble, cynically declared that this step was aimed at making it impossible for Vladimir to join his parents.

Another "guardian" of the boy, a certain Holtzer, pointed out that the department's decision substantially complicated Vladimir's departure from the United States. It becomes obviously the most flagrant and absolutely illegal attempt by the U.S. authorities to take the child away from the parents by force and for ever.

As already reported, Vladimir was kidnapped from the Polovchak family in Chicago where they temporarily lived. The local court immediately staged a trial "to decide" the fate of the minor who allegedly asked "political asylum" in the United States. The aim of the legal trick was to compel the Polovchaks, who learnt the true worth of the American "paradise" and firmly decided to return to their Soviet homeland, to cancel their decision.

With sanction and knowledge from the U.S. State Department, the Chicago Immigration Department hastily granted "political asylum" to minor Vladimir Polovchak. The parents' attempts to secure the son's return through court failed. Tired of waiting, the Polovchaks returned to the Soviet Union in mid-August, entrusting American lawyer Grossman to represent their interests at court.

According to press reports, Grossman, after lengthy negotiations, reached accord with the judicial authorities in Chicago that the Federal Government will not undertake any action in relation to the Polovchak "case" in order to create a normal atmosphere for unbiased investigation. However, this accord was immediately rejected by the Department of Justice which hastily imposed on the boy a residence permit which paved the way for granting him American citizenship in the future.

The American Civil Liberties Union strongly denounced the actions by Washington. The organisation points out in its statement that Washington grossly encroaches on the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and uses the Polovchak "case" for a deliberate aggravation of Soviet-American relations.

CIVIL DEFENSE FILM PART OF LIMITED WAR SCENARIO

PM091441 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 2 Oct 81 p 7

[S. Kuznetsov article: "Those Who Benefit From Hysteria"]

[Text] The U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency is preparing to release a new film "On Surviving a Nuclear Attack." According to NEWSWEEK magazine it is to replace the old "Defense in the Nuclear Age" film shown on the country's screens since 1978. Unlike the Pentagon moviemaker's previous effort, which advised people to build shelters and to stock up on light-colored clothing, the new film, for which the title "Planning Resettlement Under Crisis Conditions" has been devised, will put the accent on evacuating contaminated areas as being "the surest defense." "The film paints a brighter picture," its director Michael Smith says. "It tries to say that things are not all that gloomy and hopeless." Apparently with just this aim in mind the new film's subject has been broadened to include instructions on what to do in the event of natural calamities like flooding or hurricanes, and all mention of nuclear danger has been dropped from the title.

These vain attempts to present a rosy picture of a thermonuclear catastrophe could be ignored were they not an integral part of a far more serious scenario devised in Washington. I am referring to the attempts to persuade Americans that the United States can not only survive the holocaust unscathed but even win the nuclear war for which the Pentagon strategists are laying plans.

But not even the Pentagon propagandists give too "much credence to the idea of a "limited nuclear war" currently being bandied about by President Ronald Reagan's administration. So they are having to bend over backwards to make ordinary Americans believe that "everything could work out fine after all." Recently, for example, CBS television screened a series of films under the title "The Defense of the United States."

But the man in the street is scared. He is frantically buying up food, and weapons with which he hopes to defend his stocks against less farsighted neighbors after the country has been turned into a radioactive wasteland. The new magazine ROUGH TIMES, which gives advice about what to do in the event of a nuclear war, has more than tripled its circulation since the beginning of this year alone. The statement by Secretary of State Alexander Haig that "there are some things more important than peace" has evidently made an impact. Ugly concrete bunkers "with all facilities" have been springing up like mushrooms in the backyards of cosy cottages. But only those who are rolling in money can afford these underground apartments. So what about the millions of Americans who are not? What are those people from whom, in pursuit of its imperial ambitions, the Reagan administration is taking the last crumbs of social assistance to throw under the millstones of the military-industrial complex going to do?

The organizers of the mass hysteria campaign have clearly drawn the conclusion that they have gone over the top, so they have decided to release a new instructional film recommending evacuation as a cheaper way of guaranteeing safety than building expensive shelters. There is just one question which remains unanswered: Where does one evacuate to? Kingdom come?

PATOLICHEV CONFERS WITH PEPSICO CHAIRMAN

PM150927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 6 October N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received D. Kendall, a prominent representative of U.S. business circles and chairman of the board of Pepsico Inc, and had a conversation with him.

PROPOSAL TO RESUME BORDER TALKS WITH PRC REPORTED

OW200300 Hong Kong AFP in English 0247 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has proposed a resumption in talks with China on the disputed Sino-Soviet border, a government announcement said here today.

It said Beijing was currently studying the latest proposition on the talks between the two communists giants which first started in 1964.

China and the Soviet Union have a common border 4,350 miles (7,000 km) long. The talks between Moscow and Beijing came to a stop shortly after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1970 which was strongly condemned by China.

"We have received a note from the Soviet Union about the resumption of the Sino-Soviet border negotiations," the communique said.

"We have always maintained that the boundary question should be settled through negotiations, b·t owing to reasons from the Soviet side, no agreement has been reached so far. We are studying the Soviet proposal on the resumption of the border negotiations," it said.

JOURNAL ATTACKS CCP STANCE ON COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

LD191238 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 19 Oct 81

["The Communist Party of China and the International Communist Movement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- "The leadership of the Communist Party of China remains hostile toward the communist movement," says the Soviet journal THE PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST analysing the policy of the Chinese leaders.

"Beijing's strategic line for undermining the communist movement and for fighting against it has remained unchanged since the early sixties, the journal says. The only things that change are tactics, forms and methods of action against individual communist parties and the communist movements as a whole. These are forced changes which have to be made because of repeated setbacks of the anticommunist policy of the Beijing leaders."

"While remaining in effect outside the communist movement and continuing its attacks against it Beijing speaks of its 'responsibility' for the communist movement and its 'broad and far-reaching influence' on this movement. What do they mean in Beijing by such talk? They evidently want to impose again on the communist movement, or some section of it, a policy that suits the Chinese leaders."

The journal says that behind Beijing's games with certain communist parties is its intention to weaken opposition to the hegemonistic policy of the present Chinese rulers. The main thing, however, is that by expanding its ties with communist parties the Chinese leadership hopes to get an opportunity for exploiting its membership of the communist movement in its pragmatic game with the forces of imperialism and reaction, the game to which the Communist Party of China leadership attaches primary importance. In this way Beijing strives objectively to draw certain communist parties into cooperation with imperialism contrary to their own interests.

PRAVDA VIEWS MOTIVES BEHIND WESTERN AID TO PRC

PM191045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 81 p 5

[Dmitriy Kosyrev article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Rushing To Give a Handout"]

[Text] The (U.S.-controlled) IMF's plans to grant China the biggest loan in the IMF's history -- $6 billion -- have been made public. To what end is the West rushing to give a handout to the faltering Chinese economy?

The purpose is obvious -- to reinforce Beijing's collusion with the leading imperialist powers. This was confirmed in particular by Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda speaking at the "Japanese Society" in New York. China, in his opinion, must be viewed thus: Is it in accord with the United States "from the viewpoint of strategic significance"? That is why, Sonoda added, the United States and West Europe must cooperate to include the Chinese economy in the mechanism of the world capitalist economy.

The Japanese Government is also trying to help China and at the same time to extricate Japanese-Chinese economic relations from their deadlock. As is well known, Beijing has proved incapable of meeting the financial terms of Sino-Japanese agreements on the construction of large-scale industrial enterprises in the PRC. As a result a group of Japanese companies, having invested large funds in the implementation of these projects and having produced equipment for them, have incurred grave losses.

And recently S. Nikaido, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Executive Council, was sent to Beijing as an unofficial representative of the Japanese Government. He announced Tokyo's agreement to offer China a new loan of $1.3 billion. Nikaido, who met with high-ranking Chinese officials (including CCP Central Committee Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council) also had talks on the continuation of bilateral cooperation. Following Nikaido, a delegation of Japanese businessmen belonging to the Japanese-Chinese economic association visited the PRC.

The results of the trips by Nikaido and the delegation of businessmen should definitively determine the content of the new official agreement on Japan's participation in the construction of industrial projects in China. A Japanese-Chinese conference at ministerial level at which this document is to be signed has already been scheduled for mid-December. The conference's success, the Japanese press believes, will serve as an example to West European and U.S. monopolies also seeking to make inroads into the Chinese economy.

In granting China ever new loans and privileges, the West is thus concerned to implement plans for reinforcing Beijing's alliance with imperialism. It must be taken into account that this alliance is not only economic but also military, as is borne out by the plans made public by the United States for arms deliveries to China. In this light the monopolies' "concern" for the Chinese economy looks highly sinister.

U.S. SEEKING TO SUBVERT, SLANDER AFGHANISTAN

CIA Operations

LD191538 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] At this moment when you are listening to our broadcast, the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States is implementing one of its most perfidious operations against Afghanistan. In the mountainous regions nearby the place where the Pakistani-Afghan border is crossed by the Chitral River, Pushtu guides recruited by the CIA agents are smuggling top secret cargo into Afghanistan. This is the equipment for a subversive radio station. Free Afghanistan, hastily set up by American intelligence contrary to all the norms of international law. The Central Intelligence Agency intends to put it on the air as the Voice of Afghan Patriotic Forces. However, the true purpose of the broadcast of the radio station, as the Afghan counterrevolutionaries delighted to work there had to admit at a recent press conference in Paris, is the coordination of activities between the gangs infiltrating Afghanistan. Part of the air time will be devoted to subversive anti-Afghan broadcasts.

The new big anti-Afghan act of the Central Intelligence Agency is part of the extensive ideological offensive of American imperialism on Afghanistan which is to supplement and facilitate the undeclared war against the Afghan people which is being waged by American and Chinese mercenaries. Many bodies set up on the initiative of the CIA or financed by it are taking part in the psychological war against Afghanistan.

Thus, lately reports are arriving to editorial boards of some newspapers in the capitalist and developing countries which are circulated by a certain Afghan press agency. Its headquarters is, however, not located in Kabul, but in London. Its branches are not in big Afghan cities but in Cairo, Islamabad and Rawalpindi. It is not difficult to understand such [words indistinct] the Afghan press agency is another CIA offspring. Posing as a true source of information about Afghanistan's home life, the agency as a rule does not mention the time and place of a described event. All references are made to anonymous travelers and traders, nameless witnesses. It is not surprising that the Afghan press reports which the American and other Western newspapers like to (?refer) to are full of slanderous allegations about the Afghan people being displeased with the Soviet presence, about their support of the counterrevolutionary gangs, about the Muslims being persecuted in Afghanistan today and other nonsense.

Chemical Weapons Charges

LD192104 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 19 Oct, TASS -- It is not the first time that the enemies of the Afghan revolution are trying to incite the world public opinion against the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan and resort to vicious slanderous allegations for the purpose, said Minister of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Sayyed Mohammed Golabzoy. A delegation of American "experts" was recently sent for this purpose to Western Europe. They were trying to "support" the allegations of U.S. Secretary of State Haig about the use of poison chemical substances of Soviet makes in Afghanistan for the struggle against the adversaries of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Naturally, the "experts" had absolutely no facts to confirm the horrible unsubstantiated accusations made by Haig.

But there exist facts and proofs of a different kind that do not suit the slanderers from Washington at all, the minister said. Competent circles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declared many times that there are no chemical weapons in Afghanistan's territory except for those that have the trademark "made in the USA." These chemical weapons were used by counterrevolutionary gangs against peaceful people, including the population of Kabul.

Security organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan established concrete cases of the use on Afghanistan's territory of chemical weapons that were manufactured in the United States. In March 1980 chemical grenades were seized when a gang of mercenaries was being liquidated in the area of Herat. Grenades with poison substances were used in the same district against a unit of people's militia in April 1980. Similar weapons were discovered in caches of bandits near the Pakistani border. Everybody konws about the facts when poison substances, including tablets releasing nerve gas, were used against Kabul school pupils by saboteurs sent into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It should be noted that all the chemical substances used were of U.S. makes.

The purpose of allegations of the U.S. State Department is quite apparent, the minister said. Spreading lies about the use of poison substances of Soviet make in Afghanistan and other countries, they try to distract the attention of the world public from the Pentagon's preparations for large-scale chemical warfare. Official Washington propaganda tries to intimidate the man in the street in the West with the spectre of "chemical genocide" for which the USSR is, allegedly, preparing, to discredit countries friendly to the it, such as Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, in the eyes of the world public opinion. Facts, however, show that such falsehoods backfire and reveal the real aims of the imperialist circles and their agents, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy stated in conclusion.

AFGHAN OFFICIALS ASSESS DEVELOPMENTS AT UN

Discussion of Afghan Question

LD191812 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 19 Oct, TASS -- Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, held a press conference today during which he dwelt on questions connected with the latest events around Afghanistan and also on a number of international problems.

The imperialist, hegemonistic and reactionary circles at the session of the United Nations General Assembly are trying in every way to balloon the "Afghan question" which they themselves have artificially created, the minister stated. As in the past at various international forums, the minister said, they are trying to use it for purely propaganda purposes. Although our delegation and friendly countries at the United Nations resolutely objected to the inclusion of the socalled "Afghan question" in the agenda of the General Assembly session, qualifying such actions as violation of the United Nations Charter and interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. These circles resorted to behind-the-scene manoeuvres and imposed its discussion on the session.

The DRA foreign minister condemned the opposition of the Chinese representative in respect of Afghanistan. "I believe," he said, "that this position is dictated by the very nature of the Chinese leadership which is setting course at drawing closer to the United States in many fields of international politics. Beijing is supplying arms to the Afhgan bandits entrenched in Pakistan, is providing them with instructors and other assistance. It is acting in alliance with imperialism and the region's reaction."

Dwelling on the DRA Government's proposals of August 24 on the normalisation of the situation in the region, Shah Mohammad Dost noted that Pakistan's position in this question remains inconsistent. The minister confirmed the position of the DRA which rejects the attempts of imperialist circles to impose their will on Afghanistan to the detriment of its sovereignty and national interests.

Soviet Draft Declaration

LD191416 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Kabul, 19 October, TASS -- The Soviet draft declaration "To Prevent a Nuclear Catastrophe" is a constructive and realistic proposal for removing the nuclear war menace, TASS was told by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Gulyan Dastagir Pandjshiri. The new Soviet foreign policy initiatives, advanced at the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly, have the support of the entire Afghan people since they charter the only possible path toward international detente and establishment of peace on earth, he pointed out.

The struggle for peace, detente and disarmament is especially dear to and understood by the Afghan people against whom imperialism, hegemony and reaction are waging an "undeclared war." The working people in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan support the Soviet peace initiatives which meet the interests of all working people on earth, all peace-loving and progressive forces, Gulyam Dastagir Pandjshiri concluded.

AFGHAN DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD191518 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and his entourage arrived in Moscow on their way to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They were welcomed at Moscow city airport by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Vasilyevich Apkhipov, First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy M. Korniyenko, and the Afghan ambassador and embassy personnel in Moscow.

According to a report, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand and his entourage left by air for Sofia after a short stopover in Moscow.

The DRA Council of Ministers chairman, leading a government and party delegation, left Kabul yesterday for Sofia. Invited by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand will take part in celebrations on the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PZPR LEADERSHIP CHANGE

Brezhnev Congratulations

LD191440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has sent a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It says:

The CPSU Central Committee congratulates you on your election as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. I know you as a prominent party and state figure of fraternal Poland, a consistent adherent of the unbreakable friendship between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union. We express confidence that at this crucial historic moment, you will use all of your high authority to improve the cohesion of the ranks of the PZPR on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in the interests of defending the socialist gains of the Polish working class and of all the working people of Poland from the encroachments of counterrevolution, to overcome the political and economic crisis in the country, to further strengthen the sovereignty of the Polish state under the leadership of the PZPR.

Soviet communists and all Soviet people, Comrade Brezhnev's telegram says, are sincerely interested in seeing the friendship between our parties and peoples -- born in the joint struggle against fascism -- and fruitful, all-round cooperation at all stages of postwar development, grow and become stronger for the good of both our countries, and for the cause of socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

In your efforts to realize these aims, you will meet with the understanding and support of the CPSU and of the Soviet state. May the unity of the CPSU and the PZPR be continually strengthened. May the friendly ties between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, and of the whole indissoluble comity of the fraternal socialist countries, develop.

PZPR Resolution Compared

A comparison of the Warsaw Domestic Service item in Polish entitled "Reportage on Fourth PZPR Plenum, 18 Oct Session and subtitled "Programmatic Resolution," found on page G 42 of the 19 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, with the Moscow TASS International Service item in Russian run at 1230 GMT on 19 October, reveals the following variation:

TASS version begins: Warsaw, 19 Oct (TASS) -- The full text of the resolution adopted unanimously at the concluded Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum has been published here. It reads:

The Central Committee...

The TASS version is unsigned.

Jaruzelski Speech Compared

A comparison of the Warsaw Domestic Service item in Polish entitled "Reportage on Fourth PZPR Plenum, 18 Oct Session" and subtitled "Jaruzelski Closing Speech," found on page G 50 of the 19 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, with the Moscow TASS International Service item in Russian run at 1335 GMT on 19 October, reveals the following variations:

paragraph one, line one, TASS version begins: Warsaw, 19 Oct (TASS) -- PAP has issued the following speech by PZPR Central Committee First Secretary W. Jaruzelski at the PZPR Central Committee Plenum which says:

It is customary...

Page G 52, the TASS version deletes paragraphs five and six in their entirety and replaces them with the following sentence:

W. Jaruzelski went on in his speech to express gratitude to S. Kania for his work at the PZPR Central Committee of late.

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA REPORT ON SOLIDARITY DRAFT

A comparison of the item entitled "Polish Paper Cited on Solidarity's Draft Program," found on page F 1 of the 8 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the TASS Warsaw report carried on page 5 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 8 October, reveals the following variation:

Paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...liberal, anarchist, cosmopolitan, religious, and other views.

KORNILOV SCORES U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

LD191946 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 19 Oct 81

["Interference Again" TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- On the days when the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party worked in Warsaw and became an important event in the life of socialist Poland, a press conference was held in Washington, with a U.S. State Department spokesman talking of "internal contradictions in Poland" and stating that the Polish people can resolve its problems only if moderation prevails. It is difficult to appraise that statement in any other way than as yet another attempt at imposing upon the Polish Government and the people the U.S. terms for solving the problems facing the country.

It is not for the first time that such statements are made in the United States. Suffice it to recall in this connection the resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress at the end of July, the direction of which was revealed clearly enough by Clement Zabloski, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who stated that the United States would not remain indifferent to "any measures of internal suppression" in Poland. The Polish news agency PAP pointing out that the authors of the resolution demand utter passivity from the Polish authorities, wrote in this connection that that apology for such "documents" and statements made in the USA are a relapse of cold war. Washington, the PAP commentary pointed out, is interested in Polish events only so far as they serve the policy of the United States and that policy is aimed at weakening the cohesion and positions of socialist states.

The present statement by the U.S. State Department is nothing other but an attempt to assume a "right" to dictate to the sovereign government which policy it should pursue for the purposes of normalisation in the country, for the defence of the people's interests from counter-revolutionary attacks encouraged by the West. Sounding particularly hypocritical against this background is the talk by the White House about "inadmissibility of external interference" in Polish events.

POLISH PAPER CITED ON INDEPENDENT YOUTH UNION

LD192320 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[From the "At Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] SLOWO POWSZECHNE has recently published an interview with the press spokesman of the so-called Independent Student Association (NZS), a certain Pietrasiewicz. Pietrasiewicz declared that the NZS does not intend solving any political problems; its main task is to assure good social and welfare conditions for the students. Is this really so? To answer this question, let us look a bit closer at this organization.

The union activists consider as their [words indistinct] the so-called committees of student Solidarity [words indistinct] a few years ago [words indistinct] They were founded (?then) according to [word indistinct] of the anti-socialist organization calling itself the Workers' Defense Committee [KOR] later KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. The first committee of student solidarity was created in 1977 at Krakow. Later they also appeared in other cities.

Following the advice of their KOR patrons, the student Solidarity committees organize illegal meetings at which Polish history is subjected to a revision, socialism and the people's power are slandered, and the purpose of Poland's international alliances are put in doubt. Members of the student Solidarity print and disseminate all sorts of abusive publications of an antisocialist and anti-Soviet character. Properly assessing the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP], they strive to undermine in every way its prestige among the student youth.

After the August (?events) of 1980, Solidarity committees (?increased) their cooperation and merged into a new student union. The first NZS congress was held in Krakow last April. It was in fact at that congress that the establishment of that organization -- hostile toward the socialist system and the SZSP -- was announced. The congress delegates pointed to their close contacts with Solidarity, while at the same time accusing it of its allegedly excessive moderation.

In its first political declaration, the NZS cuts itself off publicly from any cooperation with the SZSP. For what reason? First of all because the latter (?has recognized) the PZPR as the leading political force in the country and declares its active participation in socialist construction. (?The NZS) now more often resorts to strikes, various protest actions, and street demonstrations under abusive anti(?party) and antigovernment slogans. The aims of those actions never had, and do not have anything in common with the true interests of student youth.

One of the first undertakings of the NZS was the so-called Italian strike at Warsaw University. It took place in connection with the detention of two students from Lublin for their part in antistate actions. Next, the "independent" struck at Lodz higher schools. The formal cause for that strike was allegedly the request for the registration of the NZS in accordance with Polish (?legislation). But in fact it was the matter of a serious political action aimed at separating the universities from any state control and making them political [words indistinct].

In the antisocialist ledger of the "independents" one can also enter such actions as their participation in the provocative exhibition of illegal antisocialist publications organized at Warsaw Technical University and speeches in defense of the chieftains of [word indistinct] Confederation for an independent Poland and all sorts of political adventurists, provocateurs and terrorists.

In all initiatives by the NZS one can observe [word indistinct] hand: The hand of advisers and consultants from KSS/KOR. One such adviser, Adam Michnik in response to the question: What should one aim at? said in his interview with the NZS information bulletin: One should teach the authorities to coexist with society; one should teach them to conduct talks. Unfortunately they still do not know how to do it, and give in only with a pistol at their temples.

Antiparty and antistate (?chieftains) of the NZS clearly show that while they pretend to be apolitical, they in fact take part in dirty political games; they could not care less about the true cares and anxieties of the student youth, nor about their social and welfare problems. It is not for nothing that one of the union leaders contemptuously declared: "The NZS was not established to control the size of pork chops in the canteen." But in that case how is one to understand the declarations of the press spokesman of the "independents" Pietrasiewicz who in the pages of the SLOWO POWSZECHNE announced that it was exactly the welfare of students that was the main task of that union? Who could be deceived [word indistinct] of the NZS?

KUZNETSOV LEADS DELEGATION TO SOFIA CELEBRATION

LD191704 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Sofia today from Moscow for the celebrations to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

PRAVDA ASSESSES MITTERRAND GOVERNMENT'S COURSE

PM200911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 81 p 4

[Part 2 of V. Afanasyev article: "France in Our Time: A Leftwing Majority in Power"]

[Text] Paris, Moscow -- The leftwing majority government has only been in power a few months. Where is it leading the country?

Before answering this question it should be observed that the new government inherited a very grave legacy. In the last days of V. Giscard d'Estaing's presidency (May of this year) unemployment reached 1.7 million and inflation reached an annual rate of over 13 percent. Whole sectors of industry found themselves on the brink of collapse, the equipment pool was obsolete, the franc's position was weakening and the squandering of material assets was increasing. Profits were used for speculation or went abroad, and were not invested in the development of the national economy.

The problems of unemployment and inflation are certainly the most acute and complex for France today. In order to overcome them, a large number of new jobs must be created in industry and agriculture, and to this end there is a need for a sharp upsurge in production, an increase in the purchasing power of the main bulk of the population, the working people, and -- most important -- the restriction of the economic power of captial and the redistribution of profits and revenues in favor of those who work.

The new government has taken certain steps in this direction.

The other day France's National Assembly adopted at the first reading a bill on the nationalization of France's leading metallurgical trusts Sacilor and Asinor. Plans are also being discussed for nationalizing another five industrial concerns, as well as the biggest banks. If these plans are implemented, the state sector's share of industry will increase from 12 to 17 percent, and 95 percent of the deposits of the country's credit organizations will be under state control (taking into account the nationalization carried out earlier). Shareholders will be paid compensation.

In the assessment of the communists, the nationalization program would benefit from being wider. But even in its present form it is an indusputable step forward and could become an important lever for limiting the dominance of big capital as well as for combating inflation. At the same time, the implementation of this program is meeting fierce resistance from big capital, both national and foreign.

Other positive changes have also been made in the economy and in sociopolitical life. Minimum wages for working people have been increased, as have minimum pensions and allowances, and several tens of thousands of new jobs have been created. A tax has been imposed on large fortunes -- those in excess of Fr3 million for private individuals and Fr5 million for businessmen. This tax will not affect 98 percent of private companies.

In essence the tax is small, only 0.5-1.5 percent, and the revenue is not enough to fiance even the most urgent social measures. At the same time the country loses about Fr60 billion a year as a result of tax evasion (and it is by no means the working people who evade taxation).

French people, especially young people, greeted with rapture the abolition of the tax on motorcycles.

In this connection I remember how, in September last year, we witnessed an unprecedented motorcycle demonstration. It was an impressive spectacle. Paris shook with the roar of thousands and thousands of motorcycles nearly all night. Their owners surged toward the city's center on two or three wheels in order to protest the tax. The motorcycles filled a huge square and all the adjacent streets. The roar of the motors mingled with the wild, uncannily varied wailing of motorcycle horns and the cries, shouts and songs of the motorcyclists, mainly clad in black. These sounds were heard in the Elysee Palace, though not until a year later.

The government intends to reduce unemployment mainly by creating new jobs. In 1982 the elaboration of major programs will begin: the construction of six big stadiums and a channel tunnel, a program for the development of railroads and urban transport. It is also planned to increase the number of jobs by gradually reducing the working week, bringing it down to 35 hours by 1985; lowering the pensionable age to 60; eliminating the practice of holding more than one job; and extending the network of vocational training for young people.

Measures for overcoming unemployment are being outlined, but meanwhile unemployment is increasing, topping the 1.8 million mark in September. According to L'HUMANITE, 600,000 people between the ages of 16 and 21 are neither studying nor working. Approximately the same number of young people live on casual earnings. We saw flocks of young men and women loitering aimlessly in the streets of Paris, groups of youths sitting in cafes over a cup of coffee or a glass of mineral water for hours on end. Their mood is far from optimistic. Some of them, having lost all hope for the future, have let themselves go. Others have thrown all restraint to the wind. Crime among young people is increasing to a threatening degree. And some -- and there are more and more of these -- are fighting for their sacred right to labor, to life. There were a great many young people among the participants in this year's L'HUMANITE festival. And that is gratifying.

The situation is also exacerbated by the fact that the country's 54-million-strong population includes about 4.2 million immigrants. About 300,000 of these are working in France illegally. It is proposed to adopt a law regulating the position of immigrants. Measures are being outlined to reduce the flow of immigrants into the country.

In order to overcome unemployment, the Communists believe, a resolute struggle must be waged against capital.

However, by all appearances, the government, in which the Socialists are in the majority, is not greatly inclined to wage such a struggle. The changes it is implementing do not go beyond the bounds of bourgeois democratic reforms.

Along with unemployment, inflation is growing. In September it reached 14 percent, and no gleam of hope is yet in sight. Many goods and products are becoming more costly.

We were in France before the start of the academic year (it begins 1 October here), and you could watch hordes of schoolchildren, young ones with their mothers and older ones without their mother , beseiging the store counters for their increasingly costly textbooks, school accessories, clothes and footwear. In general it must be said that in the West the traders make no allowances for children. Shoes for a first-grader are no cheaper than shoes for his father.

With a view to combating inflation, in October the cabinet approved measures for a temporary price freeze (from 3 to 6 months) on certain basic food products and services while maintaining the freedom of prices for industrial goods, and also measures to strengthen control of state spending.

Expenditure on capital investments to the tune of Fr15 billion envisaged in the draft budget for 1981 has been postponed. The government is counting on reducing the level of inflation to 10 percent by 1982. Time will tell whether that is a realistic figure.

Changes have also affected state life. The state security court has been abolished and one-fifth of prisoners have been released under an amnesty. Many prefects, police chiefs, university rectors and leaders of state companies, radio and television have been replaced, mainly by representatives of the ruling party.

State reforms provide for a lessening of the concentration of power. The prefects appointed by the government, a system set up by Napoleon 180 years ago, have great power locally. They are something like the former Russian governor generals: Now they are called commissars and are being stripped of various powers. At the same time the powers of local and regional elected organs are being extended.

Although advocating profound changes in all spheres of social life, the PCF does not expect a dramatic change in the existing order. Its strategy is the strategy of gradual progress, "step-by-step" progress, the strategy of bigger and bigger democratic transformations. That is, as the Central Committee June plenum noted:

In the gradual solution of various social problems which working people and their families are encountering, priority being given to the employment problem; the protection and development of the country's economic, technical, scientific and cultural potential; the guarantee and expansion of working people's democratic rights and freedoms to enable them to participate more successfully in the adoption of both general and specific decisions in various spheres of public life; the democratization of the state, social institutions and political life and the decentralization of power (in particular, the introduction of proportional representation at all elections, the granting of true power in the localities to directly elected organs and the expansion of the powers and resources of communes and departments).

The major French trade union association, the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), occupies an independent position. It retains its right to independently assess the actions and decisions of the government of leftwing forces. CGT Secretary (R. Lomet) noted that it should not be thought that all questions can now be settled from above, that everything depends on the ministers. This would be giving the masters a quiet life. It would mean we would be running the risk of blunting the working people's essential mobilization readiness.

Not without justification, the CGT believes the new situation may pave the way for changes, but it may also take the opposite direction -- contrary to the working people's interests, especially as the forces for this exist. Everything will depend on the working people's clear, active, constant and responsible intervention. And, let us add, in many respects on the PCF's position.

Needless to say, the results of the first round of the presidential elections and the subsequent parliamentary elections did not bear out the PCF's expectations. As the party Central Committee June plenum said, the Communists failed badly at the parliamentary elections -- they lost many seats in the National Assembly. There are many reasons for this. There is also the so-called "presidential factor," the inertia stemming from Mitterrand's victory favored the candidates from his party. There is also the real ideological war declared on the Communists by the bourgeoisie and the forces serving it -- every method of indoctrination was used to portray the PCF as a totalitarian, dogmatic, sectarian, splittist and aggressive party seeking supremacy at any price. The illusions of the majority of voters vis-a-vis the Socialist Party were also a factor.

The PCF Central Committee plenum at the beginning of October decided to hold the 24th party congress 3 through 7 February next year in the Paris suburb of Saint-Ouen. G. Marchais will deliver a report at the congress entitled "The PCF, the Development of Its Activity and the Growth of Its Influence in the Struggle for New Social and Democratic Progress Toward Socialism."

Widespread discussion is under way in the party on the question of what it has done, is doing and will do in the future; its successes, shortcomings and, possibly, its mistakes. All those we spoke to believed that the party will display courage and will carry out a self-critical analysis of its activity. They also agreed that the party's influence in the working class and in the working masses remains great and that the masses' support for its policy remains broad.

We saw this for ourselves. At the final rally of the L'HUMANITE festival tens of thousands of people chanted party slogans and expressed their readiness to support its political leadership. The festival ended on a high, optimistic note. A festival of struggle, a festival of hope.

There have been certain shifts in French foreign policy, too. F. Mitterrand very pointedly rebuffed the U.S. authorities who were trying to interfere unceremoniously in the country's internal affairs by openly stating their unhappiness with the inclusion of Communists in the government. To U.S. Vice President Bush's statement that the presence of Communists in the French Government is bound to worry its allies, the president replied: French policy belongs to France and so it will remain in the future.

The leftwing majority government uttered the insistent demand for respect for states' independence, and declared the legitimacy of the revolutionary movements in Latin America. Attempts are being made to regulate relations with certain developing states, primarily in Africa. In particular, a bill has been adopted demanding that French companies pay to developing countries 3.75 percent of the value of the raw materials extracted in those countries.

The June agreement between the PCF and the Socialists states that both parties pledge to struggle for the simultaneous disbandment of military blocs and to secure a balance of forces in Europe. However, both the president and the prime minister reject the policy of neutralism and vigorously emphasize their loyalty to the Atlantic alliance. France intends to improve its nuclear potential in accordance with present-day demands (Question number one: What are these demands?). The country's leaders deem it unwise to renounce the neutron bomb in advance -- a weapon which, they say, could strengthen the potential of the French deterrent force (Question number two: Deterring whom?).

Whichever way you look at it, they are intended to "deter" the Soviet Union (And a third question: Why the USSR? Has there ever been a reason in history, is there a reason now for "deterring" the USSR, which has never had and does not have aggressive intentions toward France or any other country?).

The president's position concerning the U.S. military's plans to deploy medium-range missiles in Europe is also puzzling. In an interview to the West German magazine STERN he stated that it is "necessary to arm ourselves to regain equilibrium. Talks should be held on this basis."

It is true that later, at a 24 September press conference, this position was somewhat modified. Acknowledging the existence at present of a strategic equilibrium in Europe, the president stated at the same time that this equilibrium may change in the Soviet Union's favor by 1985. And it proceeds logically from this (although this is not said outright) that approval of the U.S. plans is not being refused. Is French loyalty to the Atlantic alliance not developing into Atlanticism? This is already dangerous both for France and for peace in Europe.

Mitterrand's attitude toward Israel is highly contradictory. It is well known that he harbors obvious sympathies toward it. At the same time the president has acknowledged the Palestinian people's right to a homeland and sharply condemned Israel for its raid on the nuclear reactor France supplied to Iraq.

As for the PCF, it is -- as its leaders note -- ready to participate most broadly and comprehensively in conducting a policy of peaceful coexistence, international cooperation, disarmament and peace. France can play a role worthy of a great power in this great and noble cause. It can do much to cut off a return to the cold war and to support dialogue, peace and cooperation among states.

The Communists are calling on France to pursue an independent policy, to restore its world prestige and establish new, just forms of cooperation with the developing countries. They are calling for a more active foreign policy and for a struggle for a proud, independent and prestigious France in the international arena.

Of course, we Soviet people are concerned primarily with the relations between France and the USSR, their present state and future prospects.

"The Soviet Union and France and our two countries' peoples," L.I. Brezhnev noted in a telegram to F. Mitterrand in connection with his election as president, "are linked by traditional relations of friendship and cooperation. We advocate that these relations develop in all spheres and continue to remain a major factor for peace."

It is perhaps the case, however, that Soviet-French relations are not developing quickly and as broadly as one would like. Our countries are cooperating successfully in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres. The "grand commission" is operating, and major economic, scientific and technical projects are under way. Thus, for example, the launch in the USSR of the Aureole-3 satellite carrying French equipment was a major step in developing Soviet-French cooperation in the study of space. A joint Soviet-French space flight is projected for 1982. Taking part will be Jean-Louis Chretien or Patrick Baudry. Exchanges in the cultural sphere are expanding: The Moscow-Paris (1900-30) art exhibition has enjoyed tremendous success both in France and in the USSR.

Nevertheless, one cannot fail to note that some French leaders' statements in no way promote the improvement of Soviet-French relations. I have in mind here primarily their interpretation of the Afghan events and statements that these events in some way render Soviet-French summit meetings [vstrechi v verkhahk] impossible.

On this score it should be noted, first, that Afghan affairs have no bearing on Soviet-French relations. Second, France needs friendship and cooperation, which are stimulated and developed by summit meetings, just as much as the Soviet Union does. Many decades of experience have shown that if our two great European powers are on good terms, peace in Europe and throughout the world is firmer.

This is why Soviet people cannot fail to welcome F. Mitterrand's statement that France wants to maintain mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries and that he has not forgotten the ancient friendship linking these countries' peoples with the French people. And that he will make every effort to preserve and, if necessary, to strengthen this friendship.

There are slender young Russian birches growing in the marvelous Arcueil Park (Val de Marne Department) near Paris, planted by emissaries of Moskovskaya Oblast, which is twinned with the French department. May our peoples' friendship grow and deepen and their cooperation expand together with these birches. Soviet people know and love France well. They wish it bon voyage.

PAPERS REPORT ON SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE COOPERATION

LD200826 Moscow Tass in English 1700 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct (TASS) -- About 460 Frenchmen volunteered to become cosmonauts. Two of them were selected a year ago and came to Zvyozdny Gorodok to train for a space flight.

PRAVDA, in a dispatch from Zvyozdny Gorodok, writes about the preparation of the Soviet-French crews for a joint space mission. The main crew includes flight commander Yuriy Malyshev, flight engineer Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and French cosmonaut-researcher Jean Loup Chretien. The back-up crew is headed by experienced cosmonaut Leonid Kizim. Flight engineer Vladimir Solovyov and French cosmonaut-researcher Patrick Baudry are novices. The joint space mission is scheduled for mid-1982.

The first press-conference of the two crews was held yesterday at the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonauts-training centre. Reports on the meeting between journalists and the cosmonauts are published by all central newspapers.

"The Soviet Union is a great space power, which possesses immense technical and scientific possibilities", deputy head of the Toulouse space centre Werner Estadier told TRUD'S Paris correspondent Yevgeniy Shulyukin. "We are very satisfied with the development of this cooperation. If not for it we would have to reduce substantially our programme. Now, French cosmonauts are training for joint flights with Soviet space explorers."

TOPICS FOR NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS PREVIEWED

LD191136 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] London, 19 Oct, TASS -- Defense ministers from thirteen NATO countries are getting together in Scotland for a two-day meeting of the bloc's nuclear planning group, which is to open there on Tuesday.

To judge by local press reports, the session, which will be shrouded in a veil of secrecy, will concentrate on the questions of strengthening NATO'S nuclear arsenal, specifically, the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries. The British news agency PRESS ASSOCIATION says in this connection that the United Sates will try with British support to put strong pressure on a number of European NATO countries whose governments have not yet announced their final decision concerning cruise and Pershing missiles, and make them obey Washington's diktat as soon as possible.

In view of a broad public opposition in Western Europe to the idea of deployment of new American missiles on the continent, the NATO ministers will discuss the question of "counter-measures", primarily, PRESS ASSOCIATION says. The planning and coordination of a propaganda campaign to justify the "modernisation" of NATO'S nuclear arsenal.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GREEK ELECTION RESULTS ANALYZED

TASS Observer Kovalev

LD191810 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 19 Oct 81

["Greece: Looking Forward to Changes" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Eduard Kovalev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- The impressive victory of the left democratic forces in the parliamentary elections in Greece is an important event signifying a considerable change in the development of the political situation in Greece.

Indeed, it is the first time since Greece's liberation from the fascist occupation in 1945 that a government headed by the socialist party is coming into office. That party now has the overwhelming majority of seats in Parliament. Leader of PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] Andreas Papandreou, speaking after the victory in the elections, proclaimed that the making of democratic transformations in the country will be the aim of his government. The Greek Communists, who have consolidated their influence among the people, are prepared to make their contribution to the struggle for democratic transformations in Greece, said General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece Kharilaos Florakis.

The results of the election show that a new political situation has formed in Greece. The sharp polarization of the political forces has taken place. Only three out of the 14 political parties that nominated their candidates will be represented in Parliament -- PASOK, "New Democracy" and the Communist Party of Greece. This phenomenon must help clear the prospects of the country's development, for the overwhelming majority of Greeks came out for the implementation of the program of social and economic transformations and for the country's development along the road of social progress for positive changes in the foreign policy.

The attention of political observers all over Europe is drawn to the foreign policy plans of the future government of Papandreou. On the eve of the elections the leaders of PASOK declared for the revision of the conditions of Greece's participation in NATO that have so far been determined by the so-called "Rogers' plan," for Greece's leaving the military organization of the North Atlantic bloc, for the removal of U.S. nuclear weapons from the Greek territory and the establishment of Greece's control over the U.S. military bases situated on Greek soil and their gradual dismantling. Andreas Papandreou in his statements supported the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans that is important for consolidating Greece's security. As the Greek press notes, the implementation of these plans would largely promote the consolidation of Greece's national sovereignty, would lead to the country's exclusion from a possible nuclear conflict and would create the conditions for further easing international tensions in the region.

It should be noted that the guarded -- to say the least -- attitude to the results of the parliamentary election in Greece shown by the West, particularly by the United States and militarists in NATO, heralds considerable difficulties for the future government when the Greek Socialists get down to the implementation of the election programme. Serious obstacles can be put to the practical activity of PASOK and its government also by the right-wing forces within Greece that preserve strong positions in the state apparatus and, the main thing, in the economy.

In these conditions, the progressive forces of the country point to the importance of ensuring the widest possible participation of the Greek masses in the implementation of the plans of changes that are necessary for the country.

Ivan Stepanov Commentary

LD192154 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Dear listeners: The democratic forces of Greece scored an impressive victory in yesterday's parliamentary elections. The Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], which got 173 seats, has the majority and now forms a government. The Greek Communist Party [KKE] was also successful: Not only did it retain its positions, but in fact it strengthened them. The KKE now has 14 deputies. The ruling New Democracy Party suffered a terrible defeat.

Thus, for the first time in the country's history the Greek democratic forces removed the right from power, where for whole decades it implemented a policy of subjugating the country to the interests of the capitalist oligarchy and foreign imperialism and first and foremost of U.S. imperialism; it acted as a channel for the policy of turning the country into a military-strategic stronghold in the area of the Balkans and of the whole Mediterranean region.

The leaders of New Democracy did everything in their power to avoid defeat in the elections and to stay in power. Toward this end they launched the election campaign by using the massive propaganda machinery they had created over several years. They monopolized the state mass media; they developed an unbridled anticommunist and antisocialist campaign with the aim of slandering the KKE and PASOK. With all means possible they attempted to bring about a split in the ranks of the country's democratic forces. Their henchmen [words indistinct] acting jointly with pro-junta, pro-monarchist and fascist elements, carried out one provacatory act after another at election centers of the KKE and of PASOK, manhandling their cadres in an effort to prevent the free expression of opinion by the Greek people. The whole thing did not even avoid the intervention of the United States in the election campaign, as well as of other NATO members and of the EEC, with the aim of not allowing the victory of PASOK and of the KKE.

Despite everything, as can be seen by the election results, the will and resolve of the overwhelming majority of the Greek electorate remained strong in the determination not to permit the New Democracy Party to remain in power any longer -- the party which returned Greece to NATO's military wing, made an agreement on keeping U.S.-NATO bases on Greek territory and sold the country to the monopolies of the United Ststes and of the EEC and, in the course of the election campaign, declared that its intention was to continue along the same antipeople, antinational policy.

It is significant that the electors utterly refused to give their vote of confidence to several groupings of the center, revisionist or leftist groupings which one way or another played the game of the party of the right, of the New Democracy. None of these groupings is represented in the new Parliament.

PASOK and the KKE put forward to the electorate a broad program of fundamental democratic changes in the country's domestic and foreign policies and these programs, if one were to judge by the election results, were supported by the overwhelming majority of the voters. PASOK in particular stated that, in the event of it forming a government, it would review the question of Greece's return to NATO and its accession to the EEC; it would pose the issue of removing nuclear weapons from Greek territory; it would nationalize the banks and social insurance, large mining enterprises, shipyards and several other enterprises; would control prices; and it would reform the country's tax and educational systems. The leaders of PASOK assured the electorate that they would make every effort to extend the country's cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and the states fighting for their national and economic independence, to achieve stability in the Balkans and the Mediterranean area; and that they would seek a just solution to the Cyprus problem.

In his statements following vicory in the elections, PASOK Chairman Mr Andreas Papandreou reiterated his party's resolve to implement the program it put forward. Our aim, he said, is democratic change in the country, which we declared in our program. We will realize this through the active participation and support of the people.

A consistent and constructive program for democratic change was put forward by the KKE. It demanded the country's immediate withdrawal from NATO and EEC, the removal of U.S.-NATO bases from Greek territory, an end to the country's foreign dependence and the following of a policy of genuine independence.

As Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the KKE Central Committee, stated, the election results show the strengthening of the positions of the communists; the latter are ready to make their contribution to the struggle for a democratic change in Greece.

Thus the Greek parliamentary elections ended with an impressive victory for the democratic forces and the defeat of the right. Thus favorable prospects for advancement are now opening up for Greece toward democracy, social progress and peace.

MEDITERRANEAN SAFETY ISSUE IN SPAIN'S NATO ENTRY

LD191406 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Yaroslav Khabarov Commentary: "Spain's Entry Into NATO and the Security of Mediterranean Countries"]

[Excerpt] Any expansion of the U.S. military presence in the region is used by international imperialism to carry out aggressive acts against sovereign Arab states of North Africa. For Spain itself, the inevitable consequence of such a development of events would be the worsening of its traditional good-neighbor relations with these states. The Arab countries of North Africa cannot ignore the threats to turn Ceuta and Melilla into NATO or U.S. bases. These new focal points of military danger will then begin to infect all the surrounding states with the virus of militarism, bringing them into the arms race. But if, as is being said in Madrid, Gibraltar is also turned into a NATO base, then all the surrounding region will be militarized to such an extent that the U.S. threat to peace and security will sharply increase.

Similarly, Spain's neighbors cannot but be alarmed at the plans to militarize the Canary Islands, from there the U.S. military forces and those of its NATO allies would threaten an extensive zone stretching quite a long way to the south. It is also extremely significant that in neighboring Portugal there should be doubts and fears about the possible unfavorable consequences of Spanish entry into NATO. The Portuguese fear that the United States and NATO will create in the region a situation similar to that which already exists in the eastern Mediterranean. It is well known how the United States actively takes advantage of contradictions between Greece and Turkey to dictate its will to the two smaller members.

After Spain becomes the 16th member of NATO and sees itself obliged to submit to the discipline of the bloc, both neighbors -- Spain and Portugal -- will be drawn into a dangerous game when one of them will be used as a trump card over the other. EL PAIS was correct in writing that for the United States in the present situation only one [as heard] thing is important: Securing itself solidly in the Pyrenees; establishing control over the most important Spanish and Portuguese ports; turning them into its bases; getting the possibility of rapidly deploying troops, arms and equipment to the Mediterranean and adjacent regions.

Thus, the possible entry of Spain into NATO will increase international tension in the region, will increase the danger of war for the peoples of southern Europe, northern Africa and, of course, for the Spanish people themselves.

This will be the high price which the Spanish people and the peoples of neighboring countries will have to pay if the notion of enlarging the NATO bloc in the Mediterranean zone is not rejected.

CYPRIOT GOALS SET FORTH IN TALKS WITH WALDHEIM

NC182050 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Oleg Slavin commentary]

[Text] The Cypriot press continues to comment on the latest consultations between President Kiprianou and UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Our commentator Oleg Slavin writes that during these consultations the Cypriot Government expressed its goal to guarantee an independent, sovereign, unified, territorially integral and nonaligned Cyprus. The intercommunal talks play an important role in attaining this goal.

A new meeting was held within the framework of these intercommunal talks on 7 October. Representatives of Greek and the Turkish Cypriots exchanged views on a broad spectrum of problems affecting the future of the Republic of Cyprus, demonstrating the continued existence of differences in the positions of the two sides, which prevent a solution of the Cyprus issue.

This is particularly dangerous today when the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO are increasing their efforts to resolve the Cyprus issue in the exclusive interests of the North Atlantic coalition. This is the aim served by the well-known U.S.-British-Canadian plans for a Cyprus settlement, which are aimed at converting the island into a NATO war base.

There is, however, an alternative solution to these imperialist plans -- a just and peaceful solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of political, and not military, measures. The Soviet Union clearly advocates such a solution. This was confirmed in the speech Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko gave at the current session of the UN General Assembly in New York. He stressed that the Cyprus issue must be resolved through political means.

These words reflect the position of the Soviet Union, which supports the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned policy of the Republic of Cyprus. Our country has repeatedly supported a solution of the Cyprus issue on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions. The Soviet proposal for the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus under UN auspices still stands. This conference will discuss the international aspects of the Cyprus problem. The domestic aspects of the Cyprus issue must be solved by the Cypriots themselves without any foreign intervention, concludes our commentator Oleg Slavin.

GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM ISSUED ON MALTA'S STATUS

PM161157 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

["Soviet Government Memorandum on the Soviet Union's Recognition of and Respect and Support for the Republic of Malta's Status as a Neutral State Pursuing a Policy of Nonalignment" — IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The USSR Government,

Prompted by a desire to promote the strengthening of international peace and security and the deepening of the process of relaxation of tension in Europe, including the Mediterranean area,

Consistently pursuing a policy aimed at reducing armed forces and lessening military confrontation in the Mediterranean area and transforming it into a zone of stable peace and cooperation,

Expressing a willingness to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with Malta in the political, trade and economic and cultural spheres on the basis of observance of the principles of sovereign equality, mutual renunciation of the use of force and threat of force, respect for states' territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders, equality and mutual advantage and acknowledgement of the peoples' right to decide their own destiny without outside interference,

Welcomes the proclamation of the Republic of Malta as a neutral state which, in accordance with the Maltese Government's 14 May 1981 declaration on Malta's neutrality, adheres to a policy of nonalignment, renounces participation in military alliances and pledges not to allow foreign military bases to be set up or foreign armed forces to be stationed on its territory,

States that it recognizes and will respect and support the Republic of Malta's status as a neutral state pursuing a policy of nonalignment,

Confirms that, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, it will refrain from any actions directly or indirectly threatening the Republic of Malta's sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity or the country's peace and security and from attempts to involve the Republic of Malta in military-political alliances,

Expresses a readiness to consult with the Maltese Government on questions directly affecting the interests of both countries, including Malta's neutral status, and, if situations arise jeopardizing peace and security or disturbing international peace, will also be ready, if necessary, at the Maltese Government's request and by agreement between the sides, to consult with it in order to coordinate positions in the interests of removing the threat or restoring peace.

The USSR Government expresses the hope that Malta's status as a neutral nonaligned state, proclaimed by the Maltese Government, will meet with wide international support.

The USSR Government proceeds from the premise that this memorandum constitutes an agreement between the two sides on the USSR's recognition of and respect and support for the Republic of Malta's status as a neutral state pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

An analogous memorandum by the Maltese Government was delivered to the Soviet side.

OPPOSITION TO NATO NUCLEAR PLAN ON RISE IN FRG

LD081848 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct, TASS -- "More and more people in the FRG realise that Reagan's decision on full-scale production of the neutron bomb whips up the arms race, though it is high time to start negotiation on nuclear weapons in Europe," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

The newspaper stresses that "in lower sections and some leading echelons of the Social Democratic Party of Germany calls are made that the FRG should go its own way and should take care of 'its own national interests.' The criticism of the NATO's 'missile decision' is becoming more open and strong."

"New trends are also felt in the Free Democratic Party. A rupture between the CDU/CSU leadership and rank-and-file masses of these parties became obviously outlined. Thus, on the question of 'additional armament' and neutron weapons, a considerable part of the CDU/CSU supporters think differently than Kohl and Strauss. Public opinion polls show that 61 percent of supporters of the opposition declare for immediate negotiations between the USSR and the United States on questions of limitation of the arms race.

Thus, IZVESTIYA points out, "contrary to assertions of the overseas mass media, it is not 'the hand of Moscow' which acts, it is not Soviet propaganda which sows mistrust in the Washington government's policy amid FRG citizens. According to the public opinion poll which was held in the FRG, 66 percent of the citizens are against deployment of medium-range missiles in their country."

"What is at issue is the destiny of the country," the newspaper stresses. The United States openly interferes into the struggle of opinions around the issue. The United States is trying to warm hands on contradictions between the government and the opposition. The CDU leader Kohl is now among the favourites of the Reagan administration. Washington accords pointed attention to Democratic Christians and does not conceal that it would prefer to have in the FRG a government of Kohl and Strauss.

"As to the rank-and-file president of West Germany, he would like to cast his country's lot with the policy of detente and cooperation."

NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES

LD181940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation. The guest was met at the airport by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and other officials. Arriving with Rau were trade union representatives, businessmen and cultural figures of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Meeting With Solomentsev

LD191300 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Mikhail Solomentsev today met with Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia (Federal Republic of Germany) Johannes Rau, who arrived in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

Confidence was expressed in the course of the conversation that the forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic of Germany by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and his meetings with Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will give impetus to the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany, and to the consolidation of peace. Aspiration was reaffirmed to facilitate further consolidation of ties between the Russian Federation and the land of North Rhine-Westphalia in the overall development of relation between the two countries.

The conversation was held in a benevolent, constructive atmosphere.

PLO DELEGATION LED BY 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD191922 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS -- A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) headed by Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat today arrived in Moscow for a friendly visit. The delegation includes members of the PLO Executive Committee, prominent leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement.

The delegation was met at the airport by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, other officials.

Brezhnev-'Arafat Talks

LD201324 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and had a talk with him.

The talk was attended by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and also Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and A.M. Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Opinion was exchanged in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on a broad range of issues, primarily those related to the situation in the Middle East.

Leonid Brezhnev and Yasir 'Arafat voiced serious concern over the further aggravation of the situation in the Middle East because of the militarist ambitions of the U.S. and the growing aggressiveness of Israel. Having publicly proclaimed a "strategic alliance" between Washington and Tel Aviv, the United States has turned Israel into its main weapon in fulfilling its plans aimed to establish political, military and economic domination over the peoples of the Middle East. It encourages Israel to continue its expansionist policy with regard to the Arab peoples, to perpetuate the occupation of Arabs lands, to carry out aggressive operations against South Lebanon, to trample underfoot the Palestinian peoples national rights confirmed by the U.N., and to suppress the Palestinian resistance movement.

The sides denounce the U.S. activities directed at creating a dangerous seat of tension in the Mediterranean and the alerting of the U.S. Navy and the so called "Rapid-Deployment Forces" there.

They view all this as the U.S. attempts at intervening in the internal affairs of Egypt and other Arab nations and exerting pressure on them.

Serious concern was also voiced over the hostile activities of the U.S. and its henchmen against Libya. Whipping up an atmosphere of war psychosis and making blatant threats against Libya, they are hatching open acts of provocation against that Arab country and seeking to make it abandon its anti-imperialist course and to impose their will on it.

Leonid Brezhnev and Yasir 'Arafat resolutely rejected the attempts made by the participants in the Camp David deal to substitute talk about so-called "autonomy for the Palestinians" for the solution of the fundamental issue, namely, granting the Arab people of Palestine the right to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination and national statehood.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union consistently advocates support for the just cause of the Arab people in Palestine, whose courageous struggle for the exercise of their inalienable national rights has won them sympathy and respect throughout the world.

The Palestinian people have accomplished substantial successes in that struggle and moved to the forefront of the Arab national liberation movement, while their political vanguard, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, has secured extensive international recognition as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The participants in the talk laid particular emphasis on the significance of cohesion and stronger unity of action of Arab countries and all the patriotic forces of the Arab world as one of the decisive factors in the struggle against the schemes of imperialism and Zionism and for the establishment of a genuine peace in the Middle East.

The resolve of the Soviet Union and the PLO to continue to work jointly for a comprehensive Middle East settlement has been confirmed. Both sides believe that a realistic and constructive path to such a settlement is being paved by the proposal advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Leonid Brezhnev wished the Palestinian people further successes in their struggle for a just peace in the Middle East, for achieving national independence and for establishing their own state. The Soviet Union, loyal to the Leninist principles of solidarity with the peoples fighting for their national liberation, will always side with the Palestinians' just cause. Leonid Brezhnev informed Yasir 'Arafat that the PLO mission in Moscow had been granted official diplomatic status.

On behalf of the Palestinian leadership and people as a whole, Yasir 'Arafat expressed gratitude for the selfless aid and support rendered by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to the Arab people of Palestine. He confirmed the Palestinians' resolve to continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community which are consistently advocating the just solution of the Palestinian problem and the establishment of a firm and stable peace in the Middle East.

The talk was attended by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Yevgeniy Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

IRANIAN HOUSING, CONSTRUCTION MINISTER IN MOSCOW

LD191418 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow 19 October, TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Construction Ignatiy Novikov has received Mohammad Gonabadi, minister for housing and urban construction of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Mokri, took part in the conversation.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DEMANDS U.S. LEAVE AREA

LD151946 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran, 15 Oct, TASS -- Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement in which it demanded that the United States should withdraw all its troops and warships from the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. After the death of As-Sadat, the statement says, the United States is trying to bolster the wobbling puppet regimes, in particular in Egypt, so as to expand aggression against the region's independent peoples. At present the whole world witnesses the military expansion of the United States, witnesses how Reagan and his administration are trying by force of arms to establish their domination in the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, the statement says, regards these actions of the United States as interference in the internal affairs of the Egyptian people and the peoples of other Moslem countries.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry expresses confidence that the policy of the United States in this area of the world will meet with failure. As to those who are following the path of Camp David, the fate of the As-Sadat regime awaits them.

NOMINATION FOR IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER REPORTED

LD191306 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Tehran 19 Oct, TASS -- 'Ali Akbar Velayati has been named as candidate to the post of Iran's prime minister. This was announced today by the Majlis (parliament) chairman, Ashemi-Rafsanjani.

A.A. Velayati is a Majlis deputy, member of the ruling Islamic Republican Party. Voting will be held in parliament tomorrow on the approval of A.A. Velayatti as head of the Iranian Government.

IZVESTIYA NOTES USSR-SYRIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM161053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Borisov article: "Treaty Serving Peace" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] The people of the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic are celebrating an important event in the history of the two countries: the anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Nowadays in the Near East there are two opposing trends. One of them tends to intensify tension in this already explosive region and to undermine progressive regimes and suppress national liberation movements, particularly that of the Arab people of Palestine.

The other is aimed at a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East crisis and promotes the strengthening of Arabs' cohesion and unity of action in favor of peace and their national interests. And the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, signed 8 October 1980 in Moscow, strengthens this process. L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted: "On the international level the Soviet-Syrian treaty is designed to help improve the situation in the Near East and establish a genuine and just peace there."

This treaty raised the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries to a new, higher level. The Soviet Union has given and is giving Syria assistance in creating and strengthening key sectors of its national economy. A vivid example of the successfully developing cooperation was the construction of the largest hydroelectric complex in the Near East on the River Euphrates.

Over 50 industrial installations are being constructed and high voltage power lines are being laid in Syria with the Soviet Union taking part.

As a result of the successful completion of the fourth 5-year plan, the state sector has become still stronger in the republic. Syria's democratic forces, united in the progressive national front, are implementing a program of socioeconomic transformations in the interests of the broad people's masses. The seventh regional conference of the ruling Ba'th Party last year directed the country toward further deepening progressive transformations.

However, the resolution of the tasks of developing the economy of people's education and of boosting the population's material and cultural living standard is complicated by the need to be constantly on the alert in the face of the intrigues of external and internal enemies.

American imperialism, Zionist circles and Arab reaction are striving to undermine the progressive regime in Syria by means of armed provocations, blackmail and threats. The events of last year are still fresh in the memory; the "Muslim Brotherhood" underground organization, resorting to sabotage and murder, tried to destabilize the situation in the country.

That great son of the Egyptian people, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, called ancient Damascus "the beating heart" of the Arab world. Today those words are especially pertinent. The Syrian Arab Republic, an active member of the national front of steadfastness and confrontation to the Camp David deal, is among the front ranks of the Arabs fighting against Zionist aggression and the expansionist plans of American imperialism. In this struggle Syria is defending not only its own sovereignty but the independence of the other Arab countries. It has played and continues to play an important role in averting the conflagration of a civil war in Lebanon.

The Arab countries' progressive public approves the Syrian leadership's firm anti-imperialist line in foreign policy and its course toward deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union, seeing that country as a natural ally in the Arabs' just struggle against Israeli aggression and for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands. "The further development of American-Israeli strategic relations," 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, declared in an interview with the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR, "puts the peoples of the Near East in urgent need of strengthened cooperation with the USSR. In modern history there is no liberation movement capable of successfully withstanding imperialism and colonialism without the support of the Soviet Union. The alliance of Arab countries with the USSR is necessary to successfully withstand the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism."

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam voiced profound satisfaction at the development of friendly Syrian-Soviet relations, sealed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

The overwhelming majority of Arab states rate highly the Soviet Union's efforts and initiatives to achieve peace in the Near East. Cogent confirmation of this was the wide support for the Soviet peace proposals at the current 36th UN General Assembly in New York.

On the anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, Soviet people wish the Syrian people further successes on the path of building a new life and strengthening friendly ties between our countries.

YEMENI PRESIDENT TO VISIT IN LATE OCTOBER

LD192216 Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct, TASS -- The president of the Yemen Arab Republic, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, is to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union late in October at the invitation of the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

U.S. WHIPS UP TENSION ON CHAD-SUDAN BORDER

LD192244 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 19 Oct 81

[By TASS commentator Vladimir Korochantsev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct (TASS) -- The attempts of external reaction to overthrow the Transitional Government of National Unity of Chad by armed actions from Sudanese territory are being stepped up. The New York TIMES reports today that rebels headed by former Defense Minister Hissene Habre, relying on support from outside, are preparing a new civil war in that country. It has become known that the United States and Britain "greeted with understanding" Habre's request for military assistance. A considerable quantity of U.S.-made arms has been sent by air from Egypt to western Sudan where the camps of the anti-Chad bands are located. Instructors from the CIA and the Pentagon have arrived at the camps on Sudanese territory to train the bands of Chadian terrorists.

Describing the situation which has come about, Mahamat Abba Said, Chad's minister of state for interior and security, stated that the United States, Sudan, Egypt and Israel are carrying on intensive training and arming foreign mercenaries to conduct military actions with the aim of eliminating the gains of the Chadian people achieved by them in the long struggle for freedom and independence.

For want of anything better, the stake in this dangerous game is being made on the band of Habre -- long a CIA agent, who was sentenced to death in absentia by a court of the Republic of Chad for organizing an armed revolt, treason, terrorist activity and cooperation with foreign intelligence services.

The complication of the situation around Chad is fraught with dangerous consequences for peaceful development and stability on the African Continent as a whole.

The imperialist special services, concerned about the unprecedented scale of the struggle of the peoples against the neocolonialist pressure of the United States and the other Western powers, are trying at any cost to destabilize the situation in this region. According to the plans of Reagan's advisers, AFRIQUE-ASIE writes, the replacement of the present Chadian Government by puppet politicians would serve the global interests of the West, particularly those of the United States in Africa.

In whipping up a hotbed of tension on the Chad-Sudan border, Washington hopes to provoke a major conflict in that part of the continent, split independent Africa, add fuel to the flames of the territorial disputes between African countries, and, in the final analysis, to try to knock together a military minibloc of subservient regimes which would ensure the permanent presence of U.S. armed forces in the north and east of the continent. This is why Africa is so alarmed by the increasing interference of the West in the affairs of sovereign Chad, a member of the OAU.

BREZHNEV, GUNIEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT TELEGRAMS

LD132108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, in which he congratulated him on a national holiday, Independence Day. He wished the Guinean people success and expressed confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop.

In his reply telegram Vieira expressed thanks for the congratulations and conveyed best wishes for the success and prosperity of the Soviet people.

CUBAN TU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

PM161351 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cuban Guests in Moscow"]

[Text] In an Atmosphere of Fraternity

A Cuban trade union delegation headed by R. Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], which is in the USSR on an official friendly visit, had a meeting with an AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev on 11 October.

During the talks the sides exchanged information about topical questions of the activity of their countries' trade unions. AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev familiarized the Cuban trade union representatives with the main avenues of Soviet trade unions' work in implementing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress, with the course of preparation for the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and with the success of the country's working people in building the material and technical base of communism. CTC Secretary General R. Veiga described the CTC's activity aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the Second Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress and the 14th CTC Congress, the achievements in building a socialist society in Cuba, and preparation for the 10th World Trade Union Congress scheduled for February 1982 in Havana.

The AUCCTU and the CTC expressed satisfaction at the level of development attained in fraternal cooperation between the Soviet and Cuban trade unions and expressed themselves in favor of the further intensification of relations between the trade unions and working people of the USSR and Cuba to the benefit of both countries' peoples and for the sake of consolidating the entire socialist community.

The sides also discussed questions of the international situation and the world trade union movement at the present stage and reaffirmed their determination to struggle tirelessly for peace, the relaxation of international tension, the halting of the arms race and disarmament. The AUCCTU and the CTC stressed the need to continue actively to promote the enhancement of the WFTU's role and influence and the attainment of united action in the world trade union movement on a class, anti-imperialist basis and to reinforce solidarity with working people's struggle in capitalist and developing countries.

The talk took place in a fraternal, cordial atmosphere.

On the same day the CTC delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

Meeting at the Khromatron

The Cuban trade union delegation visiting the Soviet Union yesterday visited the Moscow electric light plant association's Khromatron plant. The delegation members familiarized themselves with the production cycles at the enterprise and visited its shops.

A Soviet-Cuban friendship meeting was held at the plant's culture center. It was opened by V.S. Grigoryev, chairman of the plant's trade union committee.

Cuban delegation leader Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC, delivered a speech at the meeting. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba are linked by long-standing, proven friendship, he said. The banner of socialism is fluttering proudly close to the United States -- the citadel of imperialism. But reaction is not ceasing its intrigues against our motherland. We are threatened with military blockade, and acts of subversion are perpetrated against industry and agriculture. But the imperialists' threats do not frighten the Cuban people and will not force them to retreat.

R. Veiga then spoke of the importance of the socialist community countries' unity and expressed concern at the development of events in Poland, where the counterrevolutionary forces are trying to destroy socialism's gains.

We are very glad to visit your plant, R. Veiga said. We were greatly impressed by this modern enterprise. We saw with joy that here, alongside the improvement of production, great concern can be seen for the working people and their daily routine and leisure.

Our meetings with Soviet working people are one more confirmation of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Cuban and Soviet peoples, R. Veiga said in conclusion.

The meeting was attended by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus and Moscow City Trade Union Council Secretary Ye. Ye. Zernov.

On the same day the Cuban trade union delegation visited the N.M. Shvernik trade union movement higher school. The delegation members familiarized themselves with the training process and laboratories and met with Cuban students studying at the school.

OBJECTIVES OF BUSH'S LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

PY190206 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0001 GMT 17 Oct 81

[By Yuriy Gvozdev]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush's Latin American tour is yet another example of U.S. pressure on its southern neighbors. The Reagan administration is trying to obtain Latin America's support for its intervention in El Salvador and possibly the complicity of certain Latin American regimes in this intervention.

At the same time Washington does not cease its attempts to show the events in Central America as the results of alleged Soviet-Cuban expansionism. In the meantime, the developments in El Salvador are evidence of hostile U.S. actions against the people of the former country.

The Reagan administration is carrying out a global offensive against independent and anti-imperialist nations disguising its aggressive intentions by claiming the need to curb Soviet expansionism and to struggle against international terrorism. It is hardly surprising that the U.S. have gone as far as to force some of its allies to sever relations with these nations.

French President Francois Mitterrand, in his interview granted to THE LONDON TIMES, has stated that it would be absurd to view the developments in Latin America, and especially in Central America, from the oversimplified viewpoint of East-West confrontation. In the opinion of the French chief of state, the roots of the problems in that area are poverty, exploitation and the arbitrary behavior of cruel dictatorships.

Because of this realistic evaluation of the status quo in Central America, Paris and Mexico recently reached the joint decision of recognizing the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] as representative political forces.

This French-Mexican decision has been received with considerable satisfaction in broad international circles, but it has irritated Washington because the latter's Central American policy is based on aggressive intervention in the affairs of other nations. Moreover, the Guatemalan and El Salvadoran antipopular regimes have been able to stay in power basically thanks to U.S. military and other aid.

The U.S. intervention has become totally overt. Pentagon "military advisers" operate in El Salvador, arms and ammunition are constantly being sent to Salvadoran punitive units.

Let us take the Salvadoran military-civilian government junta as an example. Since its advent to power it has managed to exterminate thousands of persons, women and children included. The junta has no support among the population.

The United States is trying to internationalize the Salvadoran conflict and involve in it not only Guatemala and Honduras, but also other Latin American regimes.

Washington is also toying with plans to invade Nicaragua, Grenada and naturally plotting new aggressions against Cuba. Support for this new adventure is what George Bush has sought during his Latin American tour.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS OCTOBER CPSU SLOGANS

PM161421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Greet October"]

[Text] Our glorious holiday is approaching -- the birthday of Soviet power, the 64th anniversary of Great October, which has become the symbol of a new era in mankind's history. Progressive people throughout the world see in the Soviet people's achievements today and in our deeds and plans a visible continuation of the cause of October, a living embodiment of the revolutionary ideals in the name of which, in the stormy year 1917, Russia's proletariat and working people, headed by Lenin's party, rose in the "last and decisive battle."

By immutable tradition the preparations for the celebration of the glorious date take the form in our country of an exacting review of what has been done, what remains to be done and what efforts should be mainly focused on in order to progress still more confidently along Lenin's path and scale new heights in communist creation. Soviet people are directed toward this end by the CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, published yesterday.

In the current year -- the year of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia of the land of the soviets are preparing to report in October on their successes in fulfilling the party forum's historic decisions and implementing the program for our motherland's socioeconomic development outlined by the congress.

Much has been done. Mass socialist competition has been launched all over the country for the successful fulfillment and overfullment of 5-year-plan targets. Production frontrunners in Moscow and other cities and republics in the country have adopted a pledge to complete the year's targets by 7 November and are firmly keeping their word. The Leningrad AES has been brought to planned capacity ahead of schedule, 2 billion tons of oil have been extracted in the oilfields of Tataria.... Soviet people are fully determined to contribute bright new pages to the annals of communist building and to respond with deeds to the party slogan:

Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor!

May our great motherland become even stronger, richer and more beautiful!

Everything for the good of man, everything for the sake of man!

Communists and all working people in our country are working persistently to resolve the task set by the 26th party congress of speeding up the transfer of the national economy onto a primarily intensive path of development. In the slogans for the October anniversary the CPSU Central Committee orients party organizations, labor collectives, scientific workers and specialists toward quality, speeds up scientific and technical progress, introduces leading experience everywhere and ensures the fuller utilization of the potential of developed socialism and the country's production, scientific and technical potential. The party calls on Soviet people to raise still higher the banner of socialist competition, to participate more actively in the nationwide movement for savings and thrift in the public economy, to strengthen conscious communist discipline, to display creative initiative and to increase labor productivity.

Concrete tasks are set for workers in the fuel and energy complex: The motherland expects more oil, gas, coal and electricity; from metallurgists, machine building workers and chemical workers -- improved production technology, an improvement in the quality and expansion in output of economical products and an increase in the productivity and reliability of machines and equipment. Construction and installation workers are called upon to build quickly and well and to make efficient use of resources; transporation and communications workers are called upon to reliably supply the country's requirements and improve the standard of service to people.

The further development of agriculture, the transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone, an increase in the output of grain, meat, milk and other products, the creation of a firm base for next year's harvest -- that is the concern of rural workers and all the people.

The party's mobilizing words are addressed to workers on the ideological front and figures active in literature, art, the people's education and other spheres, who are called upon to augment their efforts in the communist education of the masses and the formation of an active life stance in every Soviet person, and to display concern for the harmonious development of the individual. Good words are addressed to trade unions and the Komsomol, the glorious veterans of war and labor, young people's mentors, Soviet women -- the active builders of communism. The party calls on Soviet servicemen to vigilantly and reliably safeguard our people's peaceful labor and the great gains of socialism.

As is known, the first decree of Soviet power was the decree on peace, and in its foreign policy our party is invariably true to the peace-loving Leninist course and makes every effort to implement the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. The implementation of this noble aim is served by the invincible alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement. An important factor is the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their unshakable determination to strengthen the gains of socialism.

On the threshold of the Great October holiday the CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to communist and workers parties, the peoples of socialist and other countries, the working class in capitalist states and the courageous fighters against exploitation and oppression by monopolies and for the working people's rights and for peace and democracy on all continents. The slogans of strengthening peace and detente and of the struggle against the new intrigues of imperialism and reaction and for the prohibition of neutron weapons and other types of mass destruction weapons meet with warm support among the progressive public throughout the world.

Profound faith in the Soviet people's creative forces, historical optimism and confidence in the triumph of October's cause permeate our party's holiday address. Soviet people wholeheartedly approve the words of the slogans:

Long live the Leninist CPSU!

The party's strength lies in unity with the people!

The people's strength lies in unity with the party and in its leadership!

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON OCTOBER JUBILEE SLOGANS

PM190853 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Oct 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Inspiring Words"]

[Excerpts] The hearts of millions of people are responding warmly to the language of the CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution:

"Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor!

"May our great motherland become even stronger, richer and more beautiful!

"Everything for the good of man, everything in the name of man!"

We know that the Soviet people's present-day achievements are a direct continuation of the cause of October and the practical embodiment of Lenin's revolutionary ideas. The CPSU Central Committee slogans inspire us to score new successes in communist building and set every detachment of working people a clear and specific program of action for successfully implementing the tasks set by the 26th party congress.

Soviet people's creative work is inextricably bound up with the unflagging titanic struggle of the party and the people to preserve and consolidate peace. Our state's new peace initiatives, which are currently being discussed at the United Nations General Assembly session, are again the focus of attention of all progressive mankind. The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress is being consistently implemented. The CPSU Central Committee slogans contain a passionate appeal to the peoples of the world to curb the arms race, deepen detente and eliminate the threat of war.

Celebrating the 64th anniversary of October with Soviet people will be the peoples of the socialist countries, the international working class and its combat vanguard -- the communist and workers parties -- and all those campaigning against exploitation and oppression by the monopolies and for working people's rights, peace and democracy. True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, our party extends fraternal greetings to communist and workers parties, the peoples of the socialist countries, the working class of capitalist countries, peoples newly liberated from the yoke of colonialism and those striving to consolidate national independence and social progress, and calls for strengthening the invincible alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement.

Our people are celebrating their great and joyous holiday -- the 64th anniversary of October -- in the full flower of their creative potential under the leadership of their tested vanguard -- the Leninist Communist Party -- they are resolving economic and social tasks of unprecedented magnitude. Our party's strength lies in unity with the people. Our people's strength lies in unity with the party and in its leadership. The preparations for the jubilee demonstrate again and again the unbreakable unity of the party and the people and Soviet people's unshakable loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to the cause of Great October.

"Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party -- forward to the victory of communism!"

OFFICIAL CONDEMNS MISMANAGEMENT, INDISCIPLINE

LD192116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0715 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Talk given by Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Rekunkov, procurator general of the USSR, in the "Man and Law" program entitled "The Supervisory Powers of the Procurator in the Struggle Against Mismanagement and Violations of State and Labor Discipline" -- live]

[Excerpts] At present there is great activity through the country in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress; socialist competition is gathering force, more collectives are reporting fulfillment of pledges: This is backed up by the high level of organization on socialist production.

Practice shows convincingly that the best economic indicators are achieved by enterprises where strict observance of the law is a continual and immutable condition of production activity, where the law is actively and skillfully applied to improve the quality of products and to consolidate state and labor discipline. Thousands of working people in all fields of our national economy are examples of a creative attitude to work, being organized and responsible.

But we must recognize that by no means everywhere have instances of an attitude of bad management of the national wealth, production of poor quality goods, over-accounting, distortion of state accountability in plan fulfillment, and violation of labor discipline been eradicated.

The cost of mismanagement, moreover, is not only measured in roubles. Mismanagement is not only an economic concept, but also a moral one. When, before the eyes of the working people, material wealth is damaged, state and public funds used wastefully, is it possible to engender true respect for socialist property? To make savings in everything, both large and small, is an inherent requirement of socialist management. However, a careful attitude to the national wealth is still not the norm everywhere. Material gathered from checks shows that at certain enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, instances of wasteful use of fuel and energy resources and large losses of fuel and oil materials are still permitted.

At the Narofominsk department of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics overexpenditure of electricity seven times greater than the norm was permitted. This department was fined R113,000. The procuracy brought a criminal charge against the chief power engineer of the organization, (Isaichev), for criminal negligence.

One most crude violation of state discipline is overaccounting, deception, and production of poor quality goods. The party requires the decisive eradication of these antistate occurances, viewing them as an obstacle on the path of further raising the efficiency of social production. There are various direct reasons for violation of state discipline. These include a false conception of the interests of one's own factory or department, the wish, at all costs, to show a good level of work, shortcomings in planning and simply bad management.

But what draws the attention? In many instances of overaccounting and other violations of state discipline either they are not brought to light by the higher management bodies at all, or they are not given a principled evaluation, with all the consequent effects. It appears that this is precisely one of the reasons for the persistence of such types of violations.

It is not rare to find that highly placed managers themselves shut their eyes to the deceivers.

In the year as a whole the procurator's material has been used in initiating proceedings for disciplinary and material responsibility against several thousand people for over-accounting. More than 600 officials who were accused were handed over to the courts. However, the criminal sanction is an extreme measure, and its application in almost every case is evidence of the serious defects in carrying out checks on management activity by higher management bodies. Individual officials erroneously suppose that the maintenance of the law is the business only of the law-keeping bodies. I think that this is a delusion. Everyone should understand that in accordance with the USSR Constitution state bodies are obliged not only to observe the law themselves, but also to ensure observance of the law in the activity of subordinate bodies.

In some sectors of industry the state loses produce worth millions of roubles due to loss of working time. In the first quarter alone of this year the Prokopyevskugol association lost about 10,000 man days due to absenteeism. The reason for many of these absences was drunkenness. This shows that still not all industrial and trade union bodies are waging a direct persistent struggle to tighten up organization and order at plants.

There are associations and enterprises where the managers are accustomed to violations of internal labor regulations. They do not take a principled attitude to absentees, to instances of loss of working time. Furthermore, there are violators of labor discipline who not only have remained unpunished, but have actually been encouraged. At the Sheksna flax plant in Vologodskaya Oblast, inveterate violators of labor discipline, (Semenov), (Gromov), and (Akhtazhchik) won bonuses, and Popov was given a certificate of honor.

These examples show again how important it is to organize at each enterprise a precise regulation of the utilization of moral and material incentives as provided for by the law, to resolutely and consistently apply legal norms to absentees, drunkards, and disrupters of production, calling them to account for breaches of labor discipline.

PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS' MONITORING ROLE VIEWED

PM190933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Monitoring the Administration's Activity"]

[Text] Primary party organizations have a paramount role in resolving the great, diverse tasks of communist building. As our party's basic links, they act increasingly consistently as the leading force of labor collectives.

"Primary party organizations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "are endowed with the right of monitoring the administration's activity. It is important that they make fuller and better use of it. Whether the issue concerns cadre questions, the fulfillment of economic plans or the improvement of people's living and working conditions, party organizations must display principle-mindedness and not be led along by an administration when it acts incorrectly. In a word, it must pursue the party line firmly."

The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a resolution "On the Work of the Primary Party Organizations of Voronezh City Industrial Enterprises on Monitoring the Administration's Activity." This document, containing a number of fundamental provisions, is of general party significance. It noted the Voronezh communists' positive experience, typical shortcomings which must be eliminated and problems requiring more active local solution.

Considerable attention is being paid to improving monitoring of the administration's activity, increasing the responsibility of cadres for the fulfillment of plan targets and improving management methods at Voronezh's Elektronika and aviation production associations, the radio components plant and a number of other enterprises. These questions are examined in a businesslike way here at party meetings and party committee and party bureau sessions.

Reports are regularly heard from leaders of enterprises, shops, shifts and teams on meeting professional and public obligations. The work of the commissions of party organizations exercising the right to monitor the administration's activity has been stepped up. All of this furthered the city's industry fulfillment of the plans for output sales and labor productivity growth during the 10th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee has recognized that many enterprises' party organiztions are still not using the monitoring right efficiently enough and are not exerting the requisite influence on certain aspects of the administration's activity, aspects which are very impor ant under present-day conditions. The point and purpose of monitoring is to increase economic leaders' repsonsibility for the matter in hand, bring shortcomings promptly to light and eliminate them and always keep watch over general state interests in everything without interfering in operational or managerial functions and without supplanting economic leaders.

Primary party organizations are primarily called upon to systematically monitor the administration's activity in carrying out the economic and political tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment by every enterprise of the plan targets for 1981 and for the 5-year plan as a whole for all indicators. This requires that efforts be concentrated on resolving specific questions of increasing production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical progress and implementing party and government directives on the saving and rational utilization on material resources. It is also a question of stepping up influence on the selection and education of cadres. The question is posed in these terms: Instances of decisionmaking on cadre questions must not be permitted without taking primary party organizations' opinions into account.

The most important avenue of party work is concern for people. The resolution noted that the improvement of their working, living and leisure conditions must be constantly monitored. Fuller use should be made of enterprises' potential for increasing the production, expanding the range and improving the quality of consumer goods.

The CPSU Central Committee makes it incumbent upon primary party organizations to apply proven forms and methods of monitoring more efficiently. The main matter here is purposefulness and militancy. Generalities must be avoided, specific, more topical problems of collectives, life must be posed and "awkward points" must not be glossed over. Party committees and bureaus which check primarily on section and sector chiefs but "do not disturb" higher-ranking workers are acting incorrectly.

The resolution paid particular attention to the fact that primary party organizations frequently lack principle-mindedness when evaluating actions by leaders who permit a localistic or narrow departmental approach to work and extravagance and embark on the path of abuses. In most cases these negative phenomena are not brought to light on the initiative of primary party organizations and measures are taken only after superior organs intervene. Such instances have been noted, for example, at Voronezh's Komintern and Rabotnitsa production associations. Last year one in three of the city's enterprises got their targets for the sale of goods reduced, but not once did the party organizations investigate the validity of the amendments.

Now, when reports and elections are in progress in primary party organizations, it is particularly important to analyze how monitoring of the administration's activity has been organized in every sector. Communists are faced with many questions. How, for example, is the leadership of the commissions for exercising the right to monitor to be improved and their composition strengthened? What is to be done to increase the activeness of shop party organizations and party groups? How is the work of public organizations in the fulfillment of their monitoring functions to be better coordinated? Party committees are expected to target communists' efforts on monitoring the administration's activity more specifically. It is their duty to teach party organization secretaries and activists more efficient work methods and to react sharply to alerts of shortcomings in the actions of economic leaders.

Party monitoring is a great force promoting the successful fulfillment of our plans. Everywhere it must be flexible, scaled for the masses and public in the Leninist manner and serve the cause of communist building more actively.

RSFSR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER, OTHERS DISMISSED

PM190921 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Severely Punished for Connivance"]

[Text] The articles "In Broad Daylight...", published in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA on 9 and 10 April, talked of a gang of plunderers of public property active at Achkoymartanovskiy and Nazranovskiy Rayon industrial combines in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. The grafters and thieves received severe sentences from the court. But the paper made the point that they had been able to operate so brazenly, in broad daylight, because of the shortsightedness and irresponsibility of those around them, above all those whose job it was to select cadres, educate them and carefully monitor them.

After a thorough check of the facts the CPSU Central Committee's party control committee examined the question of the laxity displayed by the leaders of the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of Trade and the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz, which led to the serious abuses and large-scale thefts of socialist property. It was noted that the great harm done to the state was the result of a failure to monitor the economic and production activity of Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR local industry enterprises on the part both of local party and Soviet organs and of the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry. They had been alerted to the fact that a group of criminals was operating in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR local industry system, but had failed to attach the due significance to the information.

The criminals operating at the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR local industry enterprises had established links with personnel at some trading organizations of the RSFSR Ministry of Trade's Main Administration for Trade in Health Resort Localities and the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz and were selling unregistered output through them. The leaders of the local trading organizations are to blame for this. But P.S. Lukyanov, RSFSR deputy trade minister, and M.M. Denisov, chairman of the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz, must also shoulder some of the responsibility.

After examining the materials resulting from its investigation, the CPSU Central Committee's party control committee severely reprimanded V.K. Uspenskiy, RSFSR Minister of Local Industry, for serious shortcomings in cadre selection and for laxity. The attention of the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry's party committee was drawn to the inadequate monitoring of the ministry apparatus' work. RSFSR Deputy Trade Minister P.G. Lukyanov was expelled from the party and dismissed from his post.

The attention of RSFSR Potrebsoyuz Board Chairman M.M. Denisov was drawn to the serious shortcomings in cadre selection and the organization of the monitoring of commodity sales in the trade network.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee's party control committee the Checheno-Ingushskiy Obkom severely reprimanded R.V. Vakhayev, former chairman of the autonomous republic's Council of Ministers, and his deputy, S.V. Sinelnikov, for the violations of the party principles of cadre selection and assignment in the autonomous republic's local industry system and the inadequate monitoring of their activity, and their record cards were endorsed. The same penalty was imposed on M.Sh. Bamatgiriyev, former obkom second secretary, for protectionism in promoting to leading posts people who had previously compromised themselves. G.G. Oleynikov, former chief of the obkom industry and transport department and S.Kh. Gastimirov and A. I. Voronin, secretaries of Nazranovskiy and Achkhoy-Martanovskiy Raykoms, have received a strict punishment from the party. The obkom has outlined a number of measures designed to eliminate the exposed shortcomings and violations.

The question of the responsibility of the leaders of the respective trading organizations for the sale of the unregistered goods received from the Checheno-Ingushetia local industry enterprises has also been examined by Stavropolskiy Kraykom and Kabardino-Balkarskiy, Moskovskiy and Lipetskiy Obkoms. The culprits have been severely punished.

KAZAKHS QUICKLY ACHIEVING BILINGUALISM

WA191705 Alma-Ata MADENIET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 7 Jul 81 pp 20-21

[Article by Maqash Tatimov, senior research worker at the Philology and Law Institute of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences: "The Social Dimension of Language or Bilingualism"]

[Text] As a consequence of the consistent Leninist nationalities policy of the party and the government all the peoples of our vast homeland are preserving and continually developing their languages. Mother tongues are listed in Soviet people's censuses according to the language spoken by a person in his statement. Mother tongues of young children are listed according to what language their parents speak.

The last two All-Union Censuses of 1970 and 1979 included a question on ability to speak languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union fluently in addition to determining the mother tongue. As a result it is possible to investigate the broad internationalist character of the Soviet people in detail.

Figures for peoples in USSR union republics and autonomous republics claiming their native languages as mother tongues were high. In the republics percentages were above 80-90 percent. The number of Kazakhs claiming their native language as their mother tongue was likewise high. For example, the number of Kazakhs claiming Kazakh as their mother tongue per thousand was 996 in 1926, 990 in 1939, 984 in 1959, 980 in 1970 and 975 in 1979. These figures clearly indicate that the national Kazakh language has served well and actively as material and spiritual advances have been achieved.

However, it is clear that the total number of Kazakhs considering other languages, above all Russian, as their mother tongues has continued to grow. The census figures are as follows: 1926, 15,000; 1939, 31,000; 1959, 59,000; 1970, 106,000; 1979, 165,000. Of them 44,000 in 1959, 87,000 in 1970 and 131,000 in 1979 considered Russian their mother tongue.

The number of Kazakhs considering Russian their mother tongue is 5-6 times greater than comparable figures for nationalities speaking other languages and is very common among Kazakh children and young people.

Our mother tongue is a Kazakh national wealth. It is an incalculably rich heritage that has been passed from generation to generation. The Kazakh language, moreover, like other languages, is a product of centuries of development. It expresses in its peculiarities the life style and world view of the Kazakhs. The spiritual wealth of millions of generations that have lived over thousands of years is collected together and summed up in the Kazakh mother tongue. The Kazakh mother tongue, a worthy heritage of our ancestors of noble civic duty and humanity, must be respected, preserved and enriched and passed on to future generations.

We must note, however, that there are young people among us who are unable to speak their mother tongues well and fluently. Any one wishing to enrich and respect the spiritual heritage of one's native people must have a well-rounded and competent knowledge of the mother tongue, a fundamental. It is sad that so many young men and women who have studied their mother tongues and gained diplomas lack a good knowledge of them. Since their knowledge of the vocabulary of their mother tongues is so superficial they cannot help but be superficial in the ways that they express themselves.

The role to be played by the schools, parents and likewise the press, radio and television in making up for these deficiencies is no small one. The well-cultured man of the future must be able to speak other languages fluently as well as his own.

Russian-Kazakh bilingualism has special importance for us. This bilingualism has a major impact upon the growth of our national culture. As Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, pointed out in his report to the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party, when he said: "The republic now possesses important spiritual treasures from every previous age. They are being unceasingly expanded through an active process of socialist internationalization of native cultural artifacts and mutual influence." Bilingualism will play a major rule in the process of spiritual perfection.

Thus multilingual fluency will guarantee the growth of our culture. A multilingual environment will create conditions favoring the enrichment and multisided development of each individual language. As each individual speaks his own native language the process whereby a language is chosen for mutal relationships becomes consolidated naturally. The language that is such an inter-ethnic language in our multi-national Soviet society is the Russian language.

That the Russian Government never issued a special decree making Russian the official state language is well know to all. The native peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union have themselves freely chosen the language of the dominant people after it became a rich, developed and eloquent tongue. The Russian language has not caused any damage to the future of our national languages as a matter of regular, just national policy, and will not do so. The Russian language will be used properly alongside the mother tongues and the languages will enrich and develop one another. Your life expands, your experience broadens, your knowledge increases and your opportunities increase without limit to the degree to which you have a deep knowledge of various languages.

The results of the 1970 and 1979 censuses showed that Soviet citizens could speak the Russian language well as a second mother tongue along with their own mother tongue. Proof of this is the fact that 37 percent among the Soviet nationalities in 1970 and 44 percent in 1979 knew Russian well and could speak it fluently. The rate of mastery of Russian by Kazakhs is considerably above the all-union average. Twice as many Kazakhs know Russian in comparison to neighboring peoples of Central Asia and 50 percent more in comparison to Caucasian area peoples. The rate is nearly the same as for the Baltic peoples. This must show an inclination towards good spiritual qualities and cultural development.

Thus certain circumstances cannot help but have an influence upon Kazakh children learning their own language well in cities and settlements where the percentage of Kazakhs is low. It is very important to open kindergarterns and nurseries intended specially for Kazakh children in various places. This, in addition to promoting respect for each nationality, will also have a notable influence upon the multisided, free growth of the younger generation. Deficiencies in this area may acquire a special importance, not hitherto realized, as the levels of the people's economy and culture grow and develop.

The goal of representatives of one culture knowing the language of another is only possible among peoples developing on a basis of friendship, kinship and freedom. For example, according to 1979 census figures 93,000 representatives of other nationalities in the Kazakh knew and could speak Kazakh fluently. Among them were 39,800 Russians, 11,900 Uighurs, 9,000 Uzbeks, 8,500 Tatars, 5,000 Azeri, 4,100 Germans, 3,400 Ukrainians etc.

Thus bilingualism and knowledge of many languages has created a broad space for the preservation and free development of every language under conditions of a proper nationalities policy. Bilingualism and multilingualism are promoted by a multiethnic economic environment. Thus knowledge of many languages and competent fluency in some of them, in a multinational environment, is a precondition to raising the cultures of all peoples to a new level. This, to be sure, is of particular importance for the peoples of our brilliant republic, which has truly been called a "land of a hundred languages."

CORRECTION ON TRADE UNION ACTIVITY ARTICLE

The item entitled "TASS Commentator on Trade Union Activity" which appeared on page R 1 of the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT was published in excerpted form. The following passages supply the originally omitted material:

Paragraph one, line one should read: "The cathode-ray tube turned out by the Lvov Kineskop association has become one entire kilogram lighter. An important reserve for lowering the materials consumption of this product was found by the members of the standing production consultative committee. It began with a questionnaire which was distributed among the collective by trade union activists. The questions emphasized one point: searching for reserves to raise the efficiency of production.

"Quite a few proposals came in. For example, the workers from the glass shop proposed that the edge of the picture tube screen should be reduced by 1 centimeter. After attentively studying this proposal, the standing production consultative committee concluded that it promised to be of great benefit both to the collective of the enterprise and to the industrial sector as a whole. Tens of thousands of roubles of saved funds, this is the result of the effect of the work of the standing production consultative committee of the Lvov Kineskop association in the scales of the economy. The social effect can evidently only be measured in the scales of high policy: Hundreds of workers have joined in purposeful work to search for production reserves.

"Standing production consultative ..."

Paragraph three, from the last line should read: "...without big words.

"Here are two reports by TASS correspondents which convincingly tell of the extensive powers of the standing production consultative committee.

"An increase in the production of polystyrene bobbins, a product which is in increased demand in the cable industry, was not envisaged by the plan of the Tbilisi production association Elektroapparat. However, the consumer will receive far more of them than was envisaged. A substantial correction to the production program was introduced by the workers themselves, members of the standing production consultative committee. The enterprise's foundry shop which was modernized at their proposal has produced a batch of bobbins of a new model.

A second report: Complete regularity in supplies to consumers has been achieved by one of the main sections of the steel components shop of the Yaroslavl motor plant. Quite recently it was considered a bottleneck at the enterprise. But now work is stable, without interruptions. This success has been contributed to by the implementation of the comprehensive program drawn up at the recommendation of the standing production consultative committees.

"The authority of...."

IMPROVED EQUIPMENT, CONDITONS FOR COAL INDUSTRY

WA171620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures To Accelerate the Retooling of the Mines of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry"]

[Text] The adopted decree observes that measures are being implemented in the coal industry in accordance with party and government decisions for the retooling of the mines, an increase in production efficiency and the creation of safe work conditions.

In the last 10 years the level of coal produced with the use of mechanized complexes has been raised to 67 percent and of mining with continuous cutters to 38 percent. The transition to conveying coal along inclined drifts has been completed in the country's coalfields, in the main.

The movement of progressive brigades producing 1,000 and more tons of coal from one wall per day has become widespread.

At the same time there are considerable shortcomings in the retooling of the coal mines. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has allowed a lag to develop in the modernization of operating coal mines, preparation of new levels and development of the minerals extraction front. A lag has also been allowed to develop in the organization of the series production of mechanized complexes for the extraction of thin coal seams and seams with a roof which is difficult to break down and unstable wall rock. The level of manual labor at the mines is being reduced too slowly owing to the noncomprehensive solution of questions of the mechanization of production processes. The sector's scientific research and planning-design institutes have failed to secure the timely solution of the most important questions connected with the development of coal deposits under complex mining-geological conditions.

The mines' equipment requirement is not being fully satisfied owing to the lagging in the development of coal machine-building plants. The quality and reliability of individual machines do not correspond to modern requirements.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building are too slowly developing capacity for the production of mechanized complexes for the extraction of gently dipping coal seams of average thickness and heavy-type cutters for driving workings, which is holding back the development of coal production in the Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Pechora and Donetsk fields.

The Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry is not fully satisfying the coal industry's need for increased-capacity motors for face equipment, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy for low-alloyed steel sections and precision pipes, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems for apparatus and instruments for combating sudden coal and gas blowouts and the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry for high-pressure hoses and self-emulsifying oils.

For the purpose of an acceleration of the retooling of the mines, increased coal production, increased production efficiency and an improvement in work conditions the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have determined that the following are the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry's main tasks in the sphere of the retooling of the mines:

Acceleration of the elaboration and assimilation of the production of machinery systems for the comprehensive mechanization of minerals extraction and driving workings and equipment complexes for the extraction of thin coal seams and seams with complex mining-geological conditions;

The accelerated creation and introduction of automated means of coal production without necessitating the constant presence of workers at the breakage faces;

An increase in the volume of coal production mainly thanks to increased labor productivity;

An increase in the production capacity of coal machine-building plants for the fuller satisfaction of the sector's need for highly productive and reliable mining equipment and spares therefor; and

An improvement in working conditions and safety equipment.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry is charged with elaborating and implementing measures to improve the equipment of the mines and extend the use of means of the mechanization and automation of production processes, the intention being to secure by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan:

Increasing production in the working the coal deposits to 80 percent and the level of the comprehensive mechanization of minerals extraction to 74 percent, increasing the use of cutters to 43.5 percent, the conveyor haulage of coal along horizontal workings to 30 percent, the automation of stationary installations to 88 percent and an increase in the volume of coal production by the hydraulic method to 11 million tons;

The transition to manufacturing and supplying the mines with mechanized complexes of a higher standard of engineering, use of the walls of base flight conveyors with a working life augmented by a factor of 2-2.5 and the standard-series manufacture of narrow-gauge cutters for the extraction of coal seams of average thickness and thick seams, standard-unit mine belt conveyors and more sophisticated mine locomotives; and

The provision of all sections in which 1,000 and more tons of coal per day are produced with monorails and ground tracks for the mechanized shipment of ancillary freight.

It is also suggested that the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry:

Improve the leadership of the scientific research and planning-design institutes, increase the fruitfulness of their work on accelerating technical progress in the coal industry and concentrate the institutes' resources on solving the most important problems of the sector's development, primarily on a reduction in manual and heavy physical labor;

Provide in 1981-85 for the development at coal machine-building plants of production capacity for the manufacture of basic mining equipment and mine automation equipment;

Create and commission in 1981-85 no less than 100 comprehensively mechanized sections and continuous-production and transfer lines, introduce within the same period 950 units of specialized and standard-unit metal-cutting equipment and 280 machine tools with program control and improve production specialization;

Enhance the quality and reliability of the manufactured mining equipment and secure in 1981-85 an increase in the working life of basic mining equipment prior to major repairs; and

Organize in 1982-85 the production of mechanized complexes for the extraction of thin coal seams and seams with complex mining-geological conditions.

The USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry, Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems have been charged with manufacturing and supplying the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry in 1982-85 with units and components for the production of mechanized complexes.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, USSR Ministry of Construction, USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification have been charged with constructing, expanding and modernizing coal machine-building plants of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry in 1981-85.

It is proposed that the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and Ministry of Industrial Construction provide in 1982-85 for the construction at the Drogobych bit plant of a complex for manufacturing a cutting tool for the coal industry.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and a number of other ministries have been charged with providing in 1981-85 for the development and manufacture of experimental models and the assimilation of the series production of new types of equipment, apparatus and materials for the coal industry.

The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry has been set a quota for the creation, manufacture and supply in 1983-85 to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry of equipment for coal machine-building plants.

It is proposed that the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry and the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry manufacture and supply the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry in 1982-85 with materials and components for coal machine-building and automated mine equipment plants.

The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy is charged with manufacturing and supplying in 1982-85:

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry with seamless hot-wrought and thin-walled electric welded pipes, cold-bent sections, industrial-quality rolled metal and heat-resistant hardware for the manufacture of mining equipment;

The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry with steel cylinders for the manufacture of hydraulic accumulators; and

The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry with brass wire of various diameters.

The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab have been charged with ensuring in 1982-85 the allocation to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry of the necessary metal-working equipment for organization of the manufacture of new mining equipment at coal machine-building plants.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry has been charged with completing in 1982 the development in accordance with the technical requirements of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry of new binding materials based on polyurethanes for the strengthening of unstable rock in the mines.

Quotas have been determined for the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and Ministry of Geology, USSR Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry for the production and supply to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry of equipment, instruments and materials in 1982-85.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that the party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations and leaders of associations and combines, enterprises and construction sites and all workers of the coal industry would adopt the necessary measures for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for accelerating technical progress in the sector and ensuring the uninterrupted supply of coal to the national economy.

GOVERNMENT DECREE ON IMPROVED STRIP MINING

WA161904 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 81 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Additional Measures To Accelerate Coal Production by the Strip-Mining Method in 1981-90"]

[Text] The adopted decree observes that coal production by the strip-mining method has been further developed in recent years and increased from 165 million tons in 1970 to 269 million tons in 1980 and constitutes 38 percent of total coal production.

At the same time the favorable mining-geological conditions for developing coal production by the strip-mining method are being used inadequately.

The construction of the Yuzhno-Yakutsk coal complex and the Ekibastuz and Kansko-Achinsk fuel-energy complexes and the development of coal production by the strip-mining method in the Kuznetsk coal-field are lagging behind schedule.

The USSR Ministry of Coal Industry and USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are commissioning production capacity of opencast coal mines and the TETs's being constructed on that basis are behind schedule, have not secured the priority creation of enterprises and facilities of the construction materials industry base and have failed to fulfill the quotas for the construction and commissioning of apartment houses and municipal and cultural-social facilities.

The decree draws attention to the fact that the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Ministry of Power Machine Building, Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and Ministry of the Automotive Industry have allowed a considerable lag to develop in the creation and assimilation of the production of stripping and transport equipment of large unit capacity for the construction and working of major coal mines. At operating coal mines of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry the stripping is being performed with considerable lags behind schedule, and there is excavator and transportation idling owing to the inadequate provision of spares and development of the repair base.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have determined that a most important task of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and also the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Ministry of Power Machine Building, Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and Ministry of the Automotive Industry is the development, at a preferential rate, of coal production by the most efficient strip-mining method based on:

An increase in capacity for coal production and treatment thanks to the construction, reconstruction, retooling and modernization of the coal mines and concentrating plants and the implementation of other organizational-technical measures;

The creation on the basis of major coal mines of TETs's with power units of large unit capacity;

The assimilation within the standard time of the planned capacity of the coal mines and concentrating plants;

The creation and introduction of new progressive technology and mining-transportation equipment of large unit capacity;

An increase in the proportion of coal produced using continuous-operation equipment;

The introduction of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes and a reduction in heavy manual labor;

The implementation of measures for the speediest end to the lagging in work at the coal mines;

An increase in the capacity of the construction and installation organizations;

An improvement in work conditions and an increase in the safety of operations and the standard of production;

The further development of socialist competition, extensive dissemination of the experience of the brigades and collectives which have achieved high indicators in work, the strengthening of plan, labor and production discipline, a reduction in losses of work time, increased labor productivity and an improvement in all the technical-economic indicators of the work of the enterprises in coal production and treatment and equipment repair; and

An improvement in the housing and cultural-social conditions of the workers of enterprises and organizations connected with coal production by the strip-mining method.

It is suggested that the above ministries adopt immediate measures providing for fulfillment of the quotas for the construction of coal mines and the creation and assimilation of the production of stripping, quarrying and transportation equipment of large unit capacity and other quotas envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees for the construction of the Yuzhno-Yakutsk coal complex and Ekibastuz and Kansko-Achinsk fuel-energy complexes and the development of the Kuznetsk coalfield.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has been charged with ensuring: Coal production by the strip-mining method in 1985 in a quantity of 315 million tons and in 1990 of 390-400 million tons;

Stripping in 1985 in a volume of 1.2 million cubic meters and in 1990 of 1.5 million cubic meters; and

The construction and commissioning in 1982-83 at the Kemerovougol production association coal mines of concentrating installations for the extraction of coal from stripped coal-containing rock with overall capacity for treating 4.55 million tons of pit matter a year.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions, USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction have been charged with:

Commissioning at the coal mines' capacity for coal production in 1981-85 in a quantity of 68.6 million tons and in 1986-90 of 120 million tons;

Beginning the construction and reconstruction in 1981-85 of coal mines of a total capacity of 60.9 million tons a year; and

Commissioning of 1984-85 a concentrating plant in the Yakutskaya ASSR and a plant for the repair of transportation equipment in Pavlodarskaya Oblast.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have entrusted the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification with the functions of prime contractor for the construction of a number of facilities for the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry in the city of Ekibastuz in Pavlodarskaya Oblast, in the Buryatskaya ASSR and in Chitinskaya Oblast.

The USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work has been charged with performing an entire complex of operations conforming to its specialization at facilities of the Kansko-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel-energy complexes.

It is suggested that the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, USSR Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions, USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and other ministries provide

in 1982-85 for the workers employed in the construction and working of the coal mines for the construction and commissioning of apartment houses of a total area of 1.41 million square meters in a complex with schools and kindergarten and also municipal, public health, cultural and sports facilities.

The Ministry of Transport Construction has been charged with performing work at the coal mines and TETs's of the Ekibastuz and Kansko-Achinsk fuel-energy complexes which are built and modernized by the construction and rigging up and launching of outer railroad approach lines and also work on laying and ballasting the track structure and building synthetic structures on the inner tracks.

Quotas have been established for the RSFSR construction ministries and Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers for the performance of construction and installation work for the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry in 1982-85.

It is proposed that the USSR Gossnab provide for the centralized supply of the construction organizations of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and Ministry of Transport Construction involved in the construction of enterprises and facilities of the Kansko-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel-energy complexes with motor vehicle and tractor spares via the corresponding material-technical supply administrations of the USSR Gossnab.

The USSR Ministry of Trade and RSFSR Council of Ministers have been charged with ensuring the preferential handling of market allocations for foodstuffs and industrial commodities to the trading organizations of the USSR Ministry of this Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and Ministry of Transport Construction serving workers employed in the construction of enterprises and facilities of the Kansko-Achinsk fuel-energy complex.

A quota has been determined for the RSFSR Council of Ministers for ensuring the supply of local construction materials to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and Ministry of Transport Construction for the installation of enterprises and facilities of the Kansko-Achinsk fuel-energy complex.

The USSR Ministry of Geology has been charged with:

Ensuring in 1981-85 exploratory work and preliminary prospecting to uncover areas for coal production by the strip-mining method in Amurskaya Oblast, Khabarovskiy Kray and the southern regions of the Tungusskiy and Yakutsk coalfields; and

Completing exploration within the prescribed time and confirming coal reserves in the State Commission for Reserves of Mineral Resources under the auspices of the USSR Council of Ministers with respect to a number of deposits in the Kazakh SSR, Khabarovskiy Kray and Amurskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Irkutskaya Oblasts.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry has been charged with embarking in 1986-90 on the development of the Turgay brown coal basin, having built an exploratory-operational coalmine in this basin in 1983-85.

It is proposed that the USSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education send in 1982-85 to organizations of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry 1,500 vocational-technical school graduates annually for the construction of enterprises and facilities of the Ekibastuz and Kansko-Achinsk fuel-energy complexes and the Yuzhno-Yakutsk coal complex.

A Komsomol Central Committee proposal on dispatching Komsomol and student shock construction detachments in 1982-85 to organizations of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification for the construction of enterprises and facilities of the Ekibastuz and Kansko-Achinsk fuel-energy complexes has been adopted.

The Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions has been charged with organizing three mobile mechanized columns for work on the construction of production and nonproduction facilities in Chitinskaya Oblast and the Buryatskaya ASSR.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification in conjunction with the Ministry of the Automotive Industry has been charged with organizing in 1982-83 in the city of Sharypovo of Kransoyarskiy Kray a center for the servicing of Kama Truck Plant motor vehicles.

It is proposed that the USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and Ministry of Automotive Industry provide in the drafts of the plan for 1982-85 for the allocation to the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry of spares and replacement components for railroad and motor transport operating at the coal mines.

A quota has been determined for the Ministry of Railways for the performance for the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry of in-plant repair of rolling stock and track equipment, and it has been charged with ensuring the extension and modernization of a number of stations and also an increase in the traffic capacity of the line on certain legs of the virgin land railroad.

For the purpose of enlisting and retaining personnel in the construction and operation of enterprises and facilities of the Kansko-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel-energy complexes the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and Book Trade have been charged with ensuring the more extensive illustration in the movie theater, on radio and television and in the press of the achievements of foremost collectives of construction workers and also an all-round portrayal of the conditions of their work and social life.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers consider the further development at a preferential rate of coal production by the most efficient strip-mining method for catering for developing thermal power engineering's fuel requirements a most important economic task and has charged the union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers, the kraykoms and obkoms and management organizations with monitoring particularly the progress of the construction of the Ekibastuz and Kansko-Achinsk fuel-energy complexes, the Yuzhno-Yakutsk coal complex and the biggest coal mines in the Kuznetsk basin and in the east of the country.

The Krasnoyarskiy and Primorskiy Kraykoms, Irkutskiy, Yakutskiy and Chitinskiy Obkoms and the Pavlodarskiy Obkom and rayon and primary party organizations have been charged with the extensive development of work on mobilizing the collectives of working people of the construction and installation organizations employed in the construction of coal mines for an increase in labor productivity, a reduction in the duration and labor-intensiveness of construction and economies in material-technical resources and capital investments.

SOVIET MINISTER DISCUSSES MEAT SUPPLIES

LD181048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Interview with Sergey Fedorovich Antonov, USSR minister of the meat and dairy industry, by an unidentified reporter on the occasion of Meat and Dairy Industry Workers' Day on 18 October -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Antonov] The weather this year has been unfavorable to the fast development rates of agricultural produce, on which the results of our work, too, depend. During the first 9 months of the year the procurement of many kinds of agricultural products in a number of rayons was lower than was envisaged in the plan. However, even in these complicated conditions the food industry sold to the population more than R800 million worth of products in excess of the 9-month plan.

[Question] How was this achieved?

[Answer] Because of the improved structure of production, a better integrated utilization of raw materials and by-products and of making use of untapped inner resources. In order to facilitate the food preparation in domestic circumstances, enterprises in our industry are taking measures to maximize the output of ready-to-serve and semiprepared meals.

Capital construction plans for the current 5-year period provide for building more than 470 new enterprises. They are distinguished by a high level of mechanization and automation. They are being built with an eye on the complete and integrated utilization of raw materials and by-products. This technology prevents waste and pollution of the environment.

Of course, we realize that there are still difficulties in supplying the population with food products. The demand for certain kinds of produce, especially meat, is not being fully satisfied. There are justified complaints from the consumers regarding the quality of products. The packaging of many products does not meet the demands of the consumers. Workers in the food industry are aware of these difficulties and shortcomings and will make every effort to meet more fully the demand of Soviet people for high-quality foodstuffs.

KAZAKH OIL DEVELOPMENT, WORKING CONDITIONS

LD161752 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Alma-Ata, 16 Oct, TASS -- A new oil deposit has been discovered at the Buzachi Peninsula on the Caspian coast: It lies under a saline marsh.

The accelerated development of the Kazakh oil industry there is called for by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Kalamkas oilfield discovered in that area -- where there are no rivers, lakes or vegetation -- in the late 1970's is now being commercially operated.

Power transmission and communication lines and an oil pipeline have spanned the saline marshes of the peninsula. This year the Buzachi oilfields will yield two million tons of fuel. An oil workers' settlement has gone up nearby. Workers are brought there for fortnightly shifts by helicopters, which also carry food and drinking water, and taken back to the city.

This method of operation has been chosen because of the extremely rigorous natural conditions. Not only is the land there saline, but salty winds blow from the Caspian.

Kazakh geologists will soon begin offshore explorations in the Caspian. They believe that the oil deposits found on the peninsula extend into the sea.

Since the sea is too shallow and research vessels cannot enter the area, it is planned to build a special dam more than 100 km long and carry out prospective drilling from it.

At present Kazakhstan is the Soviet Union's second largest (after the Russian Federation) oil producer. During the current five-year period (1981-85) the republic will increase its oil output by about one-fourth.

BAYBAKOV, MARCHUK AT FOOD INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

PM151425 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 81 p 2

[TASS report: "All-Union Conference"]

[Text] Krasnodar, 10 Oct -- New waste-free techniques for fruit and vegetable processing are being discussed at the all-union scientific and practical conference which opened in Krasnodar today.

Those present were addressed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

Reports were also delivered at the conference by B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; S.F. Medunov, first secretary of Krasnodarskiy Kraykom; V.R. Borovskiy, sector chief at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Technical Thermophysics; and L.I. Mironenko, chief of the Krasnodarskiy Krayispolkom Food Industry Administration.

Taking part in the conference are G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry; and V.V. Boytsov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN POWER INDUSTRY -- Ashkhabad, 13 Oct, TASS -- Turkmenistan's largest Maryisk thermal electric power station has started supplying current for the joint power grid of Central Asia. The construction of a 360 kilometre electric transmission line through the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts, through the abundant Amu Darya River has ended. The line linked the electric power station with the Uzbek town of Karakul. It will annually supply up to 6,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. The capacity of the Maryisk power station now reached 1,260,000 kilowatts. The electric power station relies on the cheapest and most suitable fuel -- the local natural gas. The electric power station supplies energy to the Karakumy canal zone, where more than half of the republican cotton-growing farms are concentrated. High-capacity electric transmission lines link the station with gas and oil fields. It provides more than 100 industrial enterprises with electricity. The energy of the Maryisk power station flows to the settlements, accounting for half of Turkmenistan's population. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 13 Oct 81 LD]

ARMENIAN OPTIC INDUSTRY -- The industrial products of Leninakan are exported to different Soviet republics as well as to more than 20 foreign countries including Britain, France, Cuba and Germany. In recent months Leninakan's most important product has been optical glasses which are now exported to Moscow and Leningrad. This latest product surpasses other industrial products in [words indistinct]. In recent weeks Leninakan also began the production of sunglasses. The latest figures show six kinds of sunglasses in production. [Text] [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 10 Oct 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 16-19 OCT

16 October

LD170522/LD180306 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16-19 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Plowing of autumn fallow has started on the last 5 million hectares in Altayskiy Kray. (0001 GMT)

Volgogradskaya farmers have prepared 3 million hectares for next year's harvest. They are to plow up 4.5 million hectares altogether. (0300 GMT)

Saratovskaya Oblast farms have completed autumn plowing; 4.5 million hectares of autumn and bare fallow have been plowed. (0900 GMT)

The farmers of Turgayskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state; 1.64 million tons of grain have arrived from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. All the working people of the oblast have been congratulated on this labor victory by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

17 October

Uzbekistan has dispatched over two-thirds of the planned cotton to reception points. Farmers have pledged to grow 6 million tons of cotton this year. In Kurganskaya Oblast the plowing work for winter is nearly complete, and almost 2 million hectares have been plowed. (0500 GMT)

The sowing of winter grain has been completed in west Kazakhstan. It has occupied more than 320,000 hectares, 55,000 more than last year. Everywhere the seeds of the zoned varieties have been placed in the soil in the optimum agro-technical periods. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of this extensive agricultural zone have allotted up to one-third of their fields to winter crops this year. (0700 GMT)

The sowing of winter crops is continuing in our country. In certain regions the plants are rapidly gathering their strength. In the Northwest and in the Central, Volga-Vyatka, the Central Chernozem and the Urals Regions of Russia as well as in Belorussia and the Baltic region the winter crops are already sprouting. According to the evaluation of specialists, their condition is mainly good. By the middle of October kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown grain on almost 36 million hectares of arable land, more than by this time in previous years. Today the front of the fall sowing is passing into the southern-most granaries of the country. The seed-drills are leaving for the fields of the Ukraine, where more than 11 million hectares are occupied by winter grain. The sowing is continuing in the foothills of the North Caucasus Region. It is under way in the farms of the Transcaucasus and Central Asia Regions. (0900 GMT)

18 October

The cotton harvest is coming to an end in Azerbaijan where farmers have pledged to hand over to the state 1 million tons of cotton. (0304 GMT)

Kurganskaya Oblast has fulfilled its planned plowing. About 2 million hectares of land have been prepared for the spring. (1400 GMT)

19 October

Orlovskaya Oblast farmers have completed the sugar beet harvest, which was sown on 70,000 hectares. (0100 GMT)

Orlovskaya Oblast has completed autumn plowing and has prepared 1 million hectares for spring. (0204 GMT)

MESYATS SPEECH AT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS CEREMONY

PM190825 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Oct 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: The Country Honors Its Farmers; Ceremony in USSR Bolshoy Theater to Mark All-Union Agricultural Workers' Day"]

[Excerpts] A ceremony to mark the upcoming holiday was held in the USSR Bolshoy Theater yesterday. The presidium comprised: M. S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I. V. Kapitonov and V. I. Dolgikh, Z. N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V. A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers, ministries and departments.

A report was delivered by V. K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture. On the eve of the holiday, he said, it is with a sense of enormous satisfaction that I have the honor to carry out the instruction of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich asked me to convey to you, the participants in this ceremony, and through you to all rural workers, cordial greetings and best wishes.

The main feature determining our country's entire multifaceted life is currently the nationwide struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. Rural working people are also working strenuously to this end.

The material and technical potential created in the countryside, the increased skill and hard work of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers, and the purposeful organizational and mass political work of party, soviet and agricultural organs have made it possible even in the current year, an extremely difficult one in terms of weather conditions, to secure in many regions of the country a further increase in the production of grain, fodder and livestock products.

Farmers in Stavropolskiy Kray showed true selflessness in the struggle for the grain of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. They harvested an average of 26.5 quintals of grain per hectare and sold the state more than 2.4 million tons of the crop. A substantial contribution to the statewide grain resources was also made by agricultural workers in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Rostovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Volgogradskaya, Omskaya, Tyumenskaya and Kaliningradskaya Oblasts and the Kalmytskaya and Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR's in the RSFSR; and in Khersonskaya, Odesskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Krymskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Rovenskaya, Volnyskaya and Lvovskaya Oblasts in the Ukrainian SSR.

The splendid work of Kazakhstan's grain growers has been noted with great appreciation. The republic's farmers are determined to again gladden the motherland with a big harvest from the virgin lands. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia and in the Lithuanian and Estonian SSR's and certain other union republics have fulfilled their plans for the sale of grain to the state.

Certain improvements have taken place in stockraising. Livestock and poultry numbers have increased in the country as a whole. Farms in many oblasts and republics have increased their sales of meat, milk and eggs to the state. However, the level of production achieved is still not satisfying the public's rapidly increasing needs. In addition, lags in fulfilling plan targets, especially for milk, have been allowed to occur in a number of places. For this reason the most important task now is increase the productivity of the public-sector herd, thus ensuring a further increase in the production of livestock products.

It was stressed in the report that the further boosting of agriculture and its all-around intensification is the basis of the food program currently being formulated. The party and the state have been channeling and will continue to channel ever-increasing capital investments and material and technical resources into the development of this vital sector.

The main thing now is to make better and more effective use of everything at agricultural production's disposal and to resolutely eliminate existing shortcomings in the distribution and utilization of capital investments, equipment, fertilizer and all material and manpower resources. Life urgently demands that we wage an uncompromising struggle against any manifestations of mismanagement and waste, increase labor activeness and discpline, constantly improve agricultural organs' work and make them more personally responsible for ensuring the economically sound and efficient development of all the main sectors of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production.

Grain farming has always been and remains the central element and most vital area of our work. Major targeted programs for increasing production of sugar beet, sunflowers, vegetables, fruit, grapes and all other produce are also to be implemented. Each zone must have a package of agrotechnical and organizational measures enabling it to reduce the dependence of harvests of grain and other crops on the prevailing weather factors.

The results achieved by leading collectives indicate farming's great potential. Even this year thousands of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have managed to achieve yields of 30-50 or more quintals of grain per hectare and to produce a good crop of potatoes and other vegetables, sugar beet, and fodder crops. Their experience is convincing confirmation that high farming standards in every field and in every team and link form the basis of stable yields in any year.

As was stressed at the all-union agronomy conference, the elaboration and refinement of scientifically-based farming systems must be completed everywhere and, most importantly, these systems must be persistently introduced in every oblast, kray and republic in the country.

In view of the fact that rational crop rotations and efficient structuring of the sown area are a major element in a farming system, every kolkhoz and sovkhoz must have a specific action program for introducing and improving them. They must work on the principle that crop rotations and the structure of the sown area on every farm must be based on detailed scientific studies and progressive practice and must ensure the maximum yield of grain, fodder and other arable crops. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and the Provision of Economic Incentives in the Production and Procurement of Agricultural Products" adopted last November must be strictly fulfilled. It states that the size and structure of the sown area, livestock numbers, yields and animal productivity are to be determined on kolkhozes and sovkhozes with due regard for local conditions, progressive experience and the recommendations of research establishments, on the basis of the need for unconditional fulfillment of the plans for purchases of agricultural output by the state.

Land reclamation is a powerful factor is increasing the stability of agricultural production. The total area of reclaimed land in the country has now reached almost 35 million hectares. The state gets around one-third of its gross arable farming output from this land. However, the return from land which has undergone major improvement still does not correspond to the sizable material resources invested in reclamation construction. It is therefore very important to continue to improve the structure of the sown area on irrigated and drained land, to improve agrotechnical standards, to introduce scientifically based harvest programming, to extend the practice of secondary and afterharvest sowing, and to make much better use of existing potential for irrigating nonirrigated land and for liman irrigation [limannoye orosheniye].

A major reserve for increasing the production of grain and other farming output is to make more efficient use of organic and mineral fertilizer. Everything must be done to consolidate businesslike cooperation between workers at agrochemical associations and kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in the interests of the ultimate aim -- higher yields and increased production of agricultural output.

This year has shown once again the effectiveness of industrial techniques. The task now, therefore, is to ensure that this, the 11th 5-Year Plan marks their large-scale introduction. Success will depend on the extent to which agricultural machine-building satisfies farms' needs for essential machine complexes and the chemical industry satisfies their needs for mineral fertilizer and herbicides.

As the amount of equipment available in rural areas increases, so does cadres' responsibility for ensuring the efficient operation of the truck and tractor pool by means of closer cooperation between agronomic and engineering services and the introduction of new forms of organization. Considerable experience has been accumulated in this area. There is the concentration of equipment in fieldwork in accordance with the experience of farmers in Ipatovskiy Rayon; the tour-of-duty method of working by machine operators; and the team contract method in transporting grain and other agricultural output.

The speaker dwelt on rural workers' immediate concerns. It is now that the foundations of next year's harvest are being laid. The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have considerably expanded the area sown to winter wheat and rye. It is important that the full range of fall and winter agrotechnical measures be carried out on the whole area sown to winter crops. Preparations for the spring sowing must be begun without delay, and in the next few days the fall plowing must be completed, the full amounts of seeds must be laid in and well processed, equipment repairs must be started and the training of machine operator cadres must be organized.

Stockraising is the shock front of work in rural areas. The most important task now is to be well prepared for the livestock wintering and carry it out in an organized fashion. Everything must be done on every farm to supplement fodder stocks, to gather straw, chaff, sugar beet and potato tops, and harvest residues, and to deliver all the fodder to the wintering places. From the first day of the stall period for livestock, fodder kitchens and fodder shops must be brought into operation and care must be taken to ensure that every kilogram of fodder fed to animals is well prepared.

The further development of stockraising and its increased productivity depend entirely on the creation of a solid fodder base. Solving the fodder problem is a central task of the 5-year plan. Only the first steps have been taken in the colossal work which will have to be done over the next few years to organize really highly productive, specialized fodder production so as to ensure that stockraising's needs for a variety of balanced fodder are adequately satisfied.

BREZHNEV GREETS LEADERS OF TURGAYSKAYA OBLAST

LD161430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the leaders of Turgaysaka Oblast in Kazakhstan.

It says: The CPSU Central Committee received with great satisfaction the news of the fulfillment by the oblast's grain crop growers of their annual enhanced socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state: more than 100 million poods of high-quality virgin-land grain, a big contribution to the country's grain resources.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the oblast's working people a timely completion of their field work, the laying of stable foundations for next year's harvest, good preparation and organized wintering of cattle and the successful fulfillment of the tasks for the first year of the 5-year plan in all branches of the national economy.